The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER BY THE OLYMPUS.

Further Depredations by the Alabama.

The Swift Winged Racer and Amanda Burned off Java Head.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS

Austria Definitely Declines to Participate.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question Still Threatening.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL AND EASTERN NEWS.

The extra Cunard steamer *Olympus*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 16th and Queenstown on the 16th December, arrived here yesterday morning, bringing three days later news.

A telegram from Alexandria reports that the American ship *Winged Racer*, which left Manilla on Oct. 7, for New-York, and the *Amanda*, bound to Falmouth, had been burned off Java Head by the *Alabama* on Nov. 16.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* has this paragraph:

"The Emperor of Russia, we understand, has ordered a large supply of heavy steel shot and shell to be forthwith forwarded to the Imperial arsenals. The manufacture of these missiles is partly to be carried on in Russia and partly in England, our countrymen, Messrs. JOHN BROWN & Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, having already received directions to prepare with all dispatch for shipment 5,000 large shot, carefully prepared under the Bessemer process."

There was a project on foot to dispose of the *Great Eastern* steamship by lottery, the aggregate value of the shares to be £250,000.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Correspondence of the London Times.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1863.

The Confederate States are rapidly approaching a stage in this war which will test more than ever the stubbornness and tenacity of their temper and patience, and can only be successfully encountered by a national spirit as systematic as it is resolute. Their enemy, with as much pertinacity, and far more sagacity than heretofore, bents in the edges of the "rebellion" on every side, avoids the frequent recurrence of pitched battles and general engagements, pounces with hawk-like sweep upon isolated and inadequately supported bodies of men, *ensures possession of defensible secret information, keeps the Confederate Generals constantly on the rack*, and, harassed by irruptions of cavalry, makes his superiority of numbers, and still more his abundance of supplies for horse and man, more and more felt, and finally is investing the ports of Secessia with a cordon of vessels so numerous as for the first time in 20 months to make access to the Confederate coast really dangerous and difficult. On the other hand, in rebeldom itself the Federals have a powerful ally in circumstances which, to my thinking, have from the beginning quadrupled the magnitude of the Confederate task. *No one who has been conversant with the Northern States during the last 2½ years can have failed to notice with astonishment the faith stronger than death which the Northerners have exhibited in their "star," their "manifest destiny," their "religion," their Alpha and Omega, their dream of dominion from sea to sea*, and (to quote Mr. EVERETT's words) "from the icy Pole to the flaming belt of the Equator." No parallel faith has ever been exhibited by the Confederate States in their future. Six great Northern victories in the field and three drawn battles, exhausting the nine principles of collie loss of the war, the entire absence of any such panic rouls as Bull Run or Chickamauga, the tried inefficacy of the Federal blockade, the unmolested predatory flight of Alabamas and Floridas at sea, *have altogether failed to inspire the masses of the South with a tithe of that confidence in themselves which neither defeat, nor disaster, nor hope deferred, nor illusions dispelled, have ever shaken out of the Northerners. Deny it who may, there is something sublime in this shadowy earnestness and misty magnificence of Northern faith and self-reliance. Would that I could see promise of future and final Southern triumph in any corresponding quality of the Southern mind!* In many fashions Southern unfaith crops up and revolts upon the Confederate Government, making, for instance, Mr. MEMMINGER's task, though he takes his stand upon raw material, worth 60 or 70 millions of paper-printing, Herculean as compared with Mr. CHASE's, who leaves vastly larger promises to pay on a security of breadstuff exports worth only 60 or 70 millions of *dollars*. There are, of course, other reasons to account for the fact that three dollars in "greenbacks" will buy two dollars in gold, while it requires thirty paper dollars of the Confederacy to buy a like sum; but the fundamental explanation of the discrepancy in value of the irredeemable paper issues of the two sections lies in the vastly superior faith in themselves of the Northern people. For many months we have heard throughout the Confederacy the cuckoo cry, "Do something to arrest the depreciation of the currency, or we perish;" but asserts nothing has been done, and, as is now seen by everybody, we are on the brink of a precipice. It is universally admitted that the country is richer in everything that constitutes wealth than it was twelve months ago; that there is a sufficiency of meat and far greater abundance of cereals than last year; that fruit and vegetables have been granted us in unusual abundance; *that Richmond has supplies of coal and wood readily in excess of those laid in against last Winter*—in proof of which I may mention that the streets are now as well lighted as those of London, whereas, last year, their Cimmerian darkness was a favorite theme of the New-York *Herald*; but, in spite of these facts, unfaith in Confederate currency grows apace; the farmers refuse to part with their crops on any terms; flour fetches $100 a barrel, and is rising; bacon is alone upon $3 a pound; everything is proportionately dear, and nothing plentiful save Confederate currency, until, at last, a woman going to market has been heard to exclaim: "*I carry a basket to market to hold my money, and I carry a pocket-book to fetch home the slice of beef which I buy.*"

In this emergency all eyes turn to the Confederate Congress, which meets upon the 7th of December, and never was graver question submitted to a deliberate assembly than those which await its immediate discussion. Some eight hundred or nine hundred million dollars are afloat in a community which could with difficulty sustain a circulation of two hundred millions, and, worse than all, Mr. MAXWELL's paper-mill is harder at work than ever, until the dollar, which now represents a value of fourpence English, promises shortly to be worth only four farthings. The redundant currency has ceased to be regarded as limited amount of circulating medium to be kept up to, and a solemn pledge given that this amount shall not hereafter be exceeded. I am bound to record that the people are in a temper to stand extravagant taxation. For many weeks past the Confederate Cabinet has been eagerly engaged in discussing and exogitating a scheme of relief, and a financial Convention of the Presidents of Southern banks is to assemble at Augusta on the 10th inst. I have reason to think that some such plan as the following has found favor in the eyes of influential men. Authority will be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 1,000,000,000 of 6 per cent. coupon bonds, and simultaneously to impose an annual tax of 5 per cent. on real and personal estate capitalized, of which tax one-half is to be paid in currency and the other half in specie or coupons of the 1,000,000,000 loan. These will be inducements offered (such as a bonus of 5 per cent.) at once to buy up or convert currency into this loan, and it is hoped that so much of the existing circulation will be quickly retired as will immediately reduce prices, and admit of a limit being put to the ante-existing currency. Other details of this scheme there are in abundance, but concisely stated, its outline is not far from what I have sketched. My own apprehension is that it will not be prompt and drastic enough in its operation to sweep away at once the vast redundancy of the currency, to inspire confidence in a distrustful people, and to bring supplies promptly into market. *If it fails there is no alternative left for the Government but to seize and impress whatever it wants with a high hand, and to this step it will be impelled, rather than yield to the hated Yankee, by the almost unanimous voice of the Confederate people.* It was long ago remarked by MACHIAVELLI that no people once embarked in war is ever forced into peace by reason of pecuniary exhaustion, and never were there nations less amenable to considerations of ease than the two sections of a slandered republic, which three years ago exhibited an average of individual wealth among its citizens such as could be found nowhere else upon earth. The embarrassments of the Confederates in adjusting their currency, in getting the supplies which abound in distant Florida and elsewhere up to the mouths which need them, and in introducing through an increasingly stringent blockade all that is vital for their continued struggle, may be, and probably will be, grevious and perplexing; that they will be such as to extinguish or paralyze future resistance will not be lightly credited by one who knows what difficulties have already been surmounted, what extraordinary supplemented, what energy and ingenuity displayed.

The reported capture of the two principal Government vessels which have since January last been engaged in running the blockade, and which have made nearly fifty round voyages between them, will doubtless be held up to England by Mr. SEWARD as a great instance of Yankee vigor; and yet it requires large charity so regard an effective such a blockade as has been for eleven months pierced at will by the *Georgia* and *Giraffe*, or, as she has recently been called, the *Robert E. Lee*. Doubtless fresh Government vessels will soon be obeying the behests of the Ordnance Bureau, and in the meantime such is the glut of blockading goods introduced into the Confederacy by the vessels belonging to private companies, that I understand there are at this moment 15 cargoes warehoused at Wilmington, awaiting a rise in prices before they are offered for sale. Never since the establishment of American independence have there been such expulsive forces at home and wiser in Richmond, Augusta, and many other cities as at this moment. The blockade-running seems about to be intermitted, *not so much by reason of the increased energy of the blockading squadrons as of the fact that the Southern market is glutted by the goods already introduced.* * * * * *

I cannot conceal my own impression that very little energy has been shown by the Confederate Government in their operations against Knoxville and Eastern Tennessee. Successes have been gained at London by the Confederates, and it would seem that nothing more was required to drive Burnside out of Knoxville than a hearty and harmonious co-operation between Gen. STEPHENSON, who is at London, and Gen. SAM JONES, who is in Western Virginia. But no energy, no enterprise, has in this quarter been exhibited, although I am assured by officers attached to JONES' command that, in their opinion, 10,000 Confederates could sweep East Tennessee clear of Federals. I fear that the harmony of action between the armies of Gens. LEE and BRAGG, which has been represented in England as existing, is as imaginary as the transfer to and fro from Virginia to Tennessee and back from Tennessee to Virginia, of Gen. LONGSTREET and his corps. *They who have witnessed the slowness and difficulty which accompany the movement of army corps, who are cognizant of the weeks and weeks which such as upheaval, exists, will understand the impossibility of any such strategy as the Confederates have been credited with.* Great as has been the acumen exhibited by the English Press throughout this war in sifting Northern versions of the news—an acumen which has often been commended in my hearing since I came to the South—you have yet to learn that in regard to the movements of Confederate troops engaged, and to the Confederate Generals in command, there is often in Northern accounts of battles not one grain or vestige of truth.

THE ALABAMA.

TWO OF OUR MERCHANTMEN BURNED.

Correspondence of the Manchester Examiner.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Intelligence was received in Liverpool to-day, by the India and China mail, to the effect that the notorious Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which we reported a few days ago as having left the neighborhood of the Cape of Good Hope for the eastward, had been making herself known among the American shipping bound from the East Indies, &c., and had, up to the latest accounts, captured and destroyed two first-class American merchantmen. From the few particulars brought by this mail we learn that the bark *Amanda*, under the command of Capt. LARRABEE, which left Manilla for Cork, for orders, on Sept. 18 last, with a valuable cargo of cigars, hemp, indigo, coffee, and pepper, was fallen in with off Java Head by the *Alabama*, captured, and afterwards destroyed. The *Amanda* was a fine, clipper bark of 805 tons, built at Maine in 1861, and owned by Messrs. J. T. STEVENS, of that city. The other vessel burnt by the *Alabama* was the well-known East India and China trader *Winged Racer*, commanded by Capt. CUMMINGS. The vessel left Manilla on the 6th of September for New-York, and also managed to fall in with the *Alabama* off Java Head, and after undergoing the preliminary course of shewing papers, &c., was declared a lawful prize to the Confederate Government and destroyed. The cargo of the *Winged Racer* was very valuable, being principally tobacco, cigars and coffee. The *Winged Racer* was built in Boston in 1856, was 1,767 tons burden, and was owned in New-York by Messrs. R. J. TAYLOR & Co. The latest intelligence received from the Mauritius states that the United States war steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. BALDWIN, had left St. Louis, bound to the East Indies, &c., in search of the *Alabama*, Capt. BALDWIN having been apprised of the cruising-ground of the famous Confederate cruiser.

A NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

From the Shipping Gazette, Dec. 15.

For several years there has been a lull in the launching of steam navigation companies, in consequence of the failure of the Australian and other services. Capitalists appeared to have a dread of putting money in steamboats. All at once there has been a sudden start in the formation of such companies, and, instead of doing the thing on a small scale, we are treated with large and comprehensive schemes, demanding millions sterling for their realization. The first and most pretentious of these bodies is the National Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of two millions. This Company intends to place on the New-York line a fleet of screw steamers, from Liverpool and London, of large size and great capacity, to compete in the carrying trade with the sailing ships. The steam vessels of this Company are not to have such high speed as INMAN's ships, but are to be constructed to be sailed at a comparatively low scale of expenditure. On the conclusion of the American war, the Company will send steamers for cotton to the Southern ports. The Directors also look to open up a steam trade with the Brazils and other countries. To do all that is announced, the two millions will be all called up. Whether this gigantic enterprise will eventually succeed remains to be seen. The case cited, as an encouragement to the public to subscribe to the stock of a line paying without a subsidy, is scarcely to the point. INMAN's line has been raised chiefly on emigration, and private enterprise can sometimes afford to be unsuccessful in one direction, in order to make money in the other.

THE RAMS.

CONTRADICTION OF THEIR REPORTED PURCHASE BY THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1863.

The report that Prussia had bought the two large iron-plated vessels constructed for the Confederate States, and lately embargoed by our Government, appears to have been a *canard*. It is thought here that they would have been very useful in the event of a war with Denmark. An iron-plated screw ship, to be called the *Arminius*, is now constructing in England for this Government. It is to have two movable towers, each containing two 48-pounders, and to cost 500,000 thalers, or upwards of £80,000. Towards the cost of it will be applied 450,000 thalers, which were got together by the subscriptions for the Prussian fleet. In the Committee on the Budget, the naval expenses have just been discussed. The Government asks 700,000 thalers for the construction of a military port, and the Committee was of opinion that more should be given. The sum of 120,000 thalers asked for the building of a Ministry of Marine, or Admiralty offices, was refused

MISCELLANEOUS.

A private examination was taking place by the Police and Customs officials at Queenstown into the circumstances attending the recent enlistment of the 15 men who were recently disembarked from the United States war steamer *Kearsarge*.

At a public meeting recently held at Leicester a resolution, in favor of the separation of the North and South, was adopted by a very large majority. The meeting viewed the subject exclusively from the Slavery point, and based the resolution on the opinion that the extinction of Slavery would be best promoted by secession.

ENGLAND.

MR. COBDEN AND THE LONDON TIMES.

The controversy between Mr. COBDEN and the *Times* has merged into a personal matter between Mr. COBDEN and Mr. DELANE, the editor-in-chief of the Times. We published a day or two since, Mr. COBDEN's letter to JOHN T. DELANE, Esq., editor of the London *Times*. That gentleman has written the following reply:

NO. 16 HARLEYSTREET, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. It is quite true, as you say, that we have been long personally acquainted. You had no need to identify my handwriting. I have no desire to "suppress my individuality," or to deny my personal responsibility for what you are pleased to call "scandalous aspersions" upon yourself, and Mr. BRIGHT. You have thus all that individuality which in your letter to the editor of the *Times* you professed to desiderate, and from which you anticipated such momentous consequences. You will, therefore, have no difficulty in rendering me responsible to the verdict either of a court of law or of the general body of our countrymen, and I shall cheerfully accept their decision.

You proceed to attribute to "Times exciters" my supposition that you had read the articles upon the report of your speech. Is it, I ask, egotistic or unreasonable to suppose that you, who had pounced so promptly upon a single phrase in an article of much inferior interest to yourself, should have read the articles which discussed your own speech. Or could I be expected to know that you, who once preferred a single copy of the *Times* to "all the works of THUCYDIDES," did not admit the *Times* into your house?

You say that you seldom read the *Times*, and it is probably because you take your opinions of it at second hand from the rivals that you apply to it such terms as "arrogant" and "truculent," and only hesitate over "ruffianly." I appeal from your professed ignorance to the better informed judgment of that large majority who do read the *Times*, and who have discovered in it no such qualities.

You attribute to the *Times* a deliberate misrepresentation of your meaning and that of Mr. BRIGHT as to the means of remedying the unequal distribution of land between the rich and the poor. I repeat that certain passages in your speeches will, in my opinion, bear no other interpretation than that ascribed to them. If you merely intended to recommend measures for facilitating the conveyance of land, as your reference to our transactions at Ascot would suggest, your language was the most strangely exaggerated that was ever used to further a humble installment of law reform. If you had read the *Times*, instead of condemning it unread, you would have known that it has always advocated the simplification of means for the transfer of land, and that the advocacy has not been altogether unsuccessful. But just as no simplification of conveyances will compel the rich to sell land or enable the poor to buy it, so no legislative measure will render the purchase of land a profitable investment for the poor.

The possession, the transfer, and the tenure of land, are, however, public questions, which are best discussed, not between Mr. CEDDER and Mr. DELANE, but as it has always been the practice of the English Press to discuss them—anonymously. That practice was not prevented by me; it will not be destroyed by yourself. It has approved itself to the judgment of all, whether statesmen or publicists, who have appreciated the freedom and independence of the Press, and I believe it to be essential to the future not only of the Press, but of the public. Although, therefore, I have accepted your challenge in this instance, I shall decline to make any further contributions to the Rochdale *Observer*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. DELANE.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

THE PUGILISTS.

From the London Era, Dec. 13.

On Friday afternoon, TOM KING put in an appearance at the office of *Bell's Life*. He was accompanied by several of his "men at arms." For more than four hours the Strand, opposite *Bell's Life*, was crowded, insomuch that the traffic of the street was reduced in shape to a thin, crawling stream, and when the "hero of the day" arrived, the cheering sounded far and wide, while the thoroughfare became a perfect blockade. This continued about a quarter of an hour, during the time that KING was paying his respects to the editor up stairs. On examining him, as he stood talking to some friends, there was not a mark to be seen beyond a kind of skinning on one knuckle, which the pugilistic phraseology of the ring would term "a mouse," or discoloration under the left eye. HERMAN is, we hear, slowly recovering. He formerly challenged JEM MACE, and hoastingly renewed it on the morning of the fight. MACE has accepted for £200 to £300, and the champion's belt, so that if HERMAN's friends do not think that his pretensions have been thoroughly disposed of, we shall in all probability have another great match for the Spring.

THE BETS.

Correspondence of the Liverpool Mercury.

LONDON, Monday Dec. 14, 1863.

The last act is played out, and the backers of HERMAN have paid every shilling which they speculated on the event. A report was circulated this morning that STAKE (HERMAN's principal backer in Liverpool) did not intend to pay. At 10 o'clock he was at the bar, and his first question was: "Who wants money from me?" No one went away without receiving his winnings. The money posted at KELLY's was delivered up with that promptitude which the hostelry gives warranty for.

Midnight.—KING will never fight again. H. H.

PROPOSED ANTI-PUGILIST SOCIETY.

From the London Review.

In the eyes of the law every prize-fight is a misdemeanor, in which all who take part may be punished; and a conspiracy to promote which is itself a legal crime. It must be possible to punish when the fight is over, even if the fight itself cannot be prevented. It would be very strange if there were no power of preventing the infamous scenes which have formally abrogated, we consider them as still subsisting, and it is certain that they now form the basis of public right in Europe. We do not wish to dispute that the progress of time may felt have, more or less, impaired certain portions of their integrity, and that they may not in consequence stand in need of being reaffirmed or improved. If the French Government will point out to us the parts of this sentence it considers less defective or too incomplete—if, at the same time, it will notify to us the changes it considers might be usefully made, we shall receive these overtures with the sincere desire of facilitating an understanding. We shall then, knowing the subject, be able to pronounce upon the opportuneness and advantage of meeting in Congress to accomplish this task.

With the French Government we recognize and deplore the state of uneasiness existing in various parts of Europe. But this uneasiness is only partial, and the remedy would be worse than the disease if, to appease certain troubles, it were requisite to throw all Europe into a state of perturbation by subjecting it to a radical transformation.

Such could not assuredly be the desire of the French Government, which has given us in recent times proofs of perfect moderation.

Let us not, besides, forget that the question at present is rather to preserve than to give peace to Europe. The Treaty of Westphalia put an end to thirty years of war. The sanguinary contests which preceded the treaties of 1815 had lasted for no less a period. The vast transformations at those two epochs were the inevitable consequence of a long continuation of violent agitations to which the present time has, thanks to Providence, no resemblance. In the arrangements which the present state of Europe might bring about, effects ought necessarily to be proportioned to causes.

Be good enough, Prince, to govern the expression of your opinion by these considerations, and to state it with friendly candor to M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. As the interpreter of the sentiments expressed by the Emperor, our august master, you will acquaint the French Government with the sincere desire by which we are animated to unite our efforts to its endeavors for pacification. But it is essential that the French Government should define its intentions with more precision, in order that this union may be frankly carried out and bear fruit. To bring our loyal assistance to a result sought for by all, it will be the exact programme of its deliberations, and to be assured that this programme will fulfill all the conditions requisite to prepare the elaboration of a work of peace and conciliation. Receive, &c.,

(Signed) RECHBERG.

ANSWER OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS.

ATHENS, Nov. 26.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: I have been highly gratified by the invitation which your Majesty has been pleased to send me in your letter of the 4th inst., to take part in a Congress of Sovereigns to be opened in Paris, with a view to placing the political edifice of Europe on new and more solid bases, and thus to prevent commotions which might endanger the general peace.

This appeal to conciliation which your Majesty has just made in the interest of European order has been inspired by views too generous and too elevated not to find in me the most sympathetic reception.

The noble thought which predominates therein could not be better enhanced than by the frank language and the judicious considerations with which your Majesty has accompanied your proposition.

In accepting it without reserve, I fully share the hopes which I find expressed in your Imperial Majesty's letter. The meeting of the Congress will, perhaps, be the best solution of the grave questions which justly preoccupy all minds in Europe, and will contribute to develop the general prosperity by the maintenance of tranquility. Every one feels, indeed, that it is necessary to take into account the spirit of the age, the legitimate aspirations of nations, the circumstances of the time, and to endeavor by all possible means to secure the future by regulating the present so as to eliminate every element of trouble and discord.

The common work to which your Majesty invites the chiefs of the European States would be, beyond dispute, one of the greatest onward movements of our day. Its success would realize wishes long since formed by the friends of humanity and the noblest minds.

In congratulating your Majesty on the glorious initiative you have just taken, I sincerely wish that your proposition may be as favorably received by the other Sovereigns, and I flatter myself with the hope that the interests and rights of the Christians in the East will find in your Majesty a generous defender in the future International Council.

It is with these sentiments that I earnestly offer to your Majesty the renewed assurances of the high esteem and the inviolable friendship with which I am, *Monsieur mon Frère*, your Imperial Majesty's good brother, GEORGE.

(Countersigned) P. DELYANNI.

REPLY OF THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

SIR: The invitation to a Congress which your Majesty addressed on the 4th of November last to the Sovereign Princes and free cities of Germany is considered by the Germanic Confederation as a proof of your Majesty's sentiments of friendship, and of your desire to assure to Europe the benefits of peace.

Called upon by its fundamental treaties to be principally directed by pacific views, the Germanic Confederation could not refuse its support to a project tending to assure the peace and order of Europe.

Although frankly adhering to the pacific idea of your Majesty, the Sovereign Princes and free cities of Germany could not concur, with a hope of success, in the realization of this project, unless the treaties which established the Germanic Confederation as well as the political edifice of Europe were considered as the basis of the negotiations.

Without ignoring that even the most solemnly concluded treaties cannot remain unaltered in the midst of the irresistible course of history, a pacific policy could not disavow the principle that no modification or canceling of a treaty can be effected without the consent of the parties interested. It is this principle which will point out the rule of duties, the title of rights, and the limit of pretensions which, with an just and penetrating appreciation of it, your Majesty has deemed necessary to tranquillize Europe.

This basis for negotiation once adopted, it will be possible to designate beforehand, with the consent of the parties interested, the international questions which the Congress will undertake to regulate, and to afford Europe the assurance that, far from being the source of fresh differences, it will put an end to those which exist.

In conformity with these views, the Germanic Confederation will be disposed to respond to your Majesty's invitation, and take part in the Congress, by causing itself to be represented by a special Plenipotentiary, who will be there with those members of the Germanic Confederation invited by your Majesty. The Sovereign Princes and free cities of Germany cherish the hope that your Majesty will be good enough to see that these frank explanations are a proof of their sentiments of friendship, of the care they have devoted to the consideration of the step taken by your Majesty, and of their desire that this step may be fruitful in happy results. Hereupon the Sovereign Princes and free cities of Germany pray God to have you in his just and holy keeping.

The Germanic Confederation, and in its name,
The Austrian Minister, President of the Diet,
BARON VON KUBECK.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Dec. 7, 1863.

REPLY OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

MONSIEUR MON FRERE: During the few days that I have occupied the throne of Denmark I have been enabled to take two resolutions of high importance for the destinies of my country. Providence has in a sad and unexpected manner terminated the career of my august predecessor at the very moment when the nation expected him to sanction by his signature the new Constitution for the common affairs of his non-German provinces, and to accept the invitation of your Imperial Majesty to attend a Congress. It has fallen to my lot to accomplish this double task. Happening at the same critical moment for the welfare of my people, these two decisions tend to the same end, for if one settles the present, the other will, I hope, assure the future of the Danish Monarchy. Your Majesty has taken the glorious initiative of substituting decrees of justice and of reason, instead of an appeal to arms, to settle the questions equally pending in Europe.

Denmark, which has always been the constant ally of the Emperor, is resolved, frankly and without reserve, to associate itself to the generous endeavors of your Majesty to realize that great idea. I accept, therefore, with real pleasure, your Majesty's invitation to attend a European Congress. I am not yet sure whether circumstances will allow me to attend in person, but I beg your Majesty to believe that it would give me the greatest pleasure to enjoy once more your cordial hospitality, and to express to you vivâ voce my warm and sincere congratulations, as I had the honor to do on a former occasion.

I congratulate myself that the relations which I shall have the honor of entertaining with your Majesty open under auspices of that great importance, and I sincerely take advantage of this opportunity to offer to you the assurance of my high esteem and unchangeable friendship.

I am, Monsieur mon frère, of your Imperial Majesty le bon frère, CHRISTIAN.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 26.

A FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK AND RUSSIA.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 14, 1863.

Gen. FLEURY, Aid-de-Camp and principal Equerry to the Emperor, left yesterday for Copenhagen, to compliment the King of Denmark on his accession to the throne. It is rumored that Gen. FLEURY's mission will not be confined to Copenhagen, and that he may extend it to St. Petersburgh, where he will have an audience of the Emperor ALEXANDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Europe, of Frankfort, says:

"M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has addressed a circular to the French diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Congress. The circular does not trace out the programme to be adopted, as has been asked by some Governments, for such programme cannot be the work of one Government, or even of two or three. The refusal of England has frustrated the combinations of a European Congress, but France is ready to come to an understanding with the Governments who shall think it useful to debate pacifically among themselves those questions which if left to chance circumstances might conduct to the most fatal complications. The Government of the Emperor would consider it failed in its duty if it abstained from prealing by the dispositions so cordially manifested. The programme of the questions which a Congress thus brought together should discuss, is still considerable enough to encourage the Cabinets in the path marked out."

The *Europe* adds that several Governments have accorded favorable reception to the proposition of France.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

It is reported that at a Cabinet Council held at Copenhagen on the 9th December, it was resolved that in order to avoid a conflict the Danish troops should evacuate the towns in Holstein which the German troops intend occupying.

The Danish and Federal contingents were expected to enter Holstein in a few days as the army of execution of the Frankfort Diet.

The Frankfort Diet, on the 14th, voted 17,000,000 thalers for the expenses of the Federal execution.

Both the liberal factions of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies had resolved to vote an address to the King, stating their motives for refusing the bill for the loan of 12,000,000 thalers, and pointing out the policy they think should be followed in the Holstein question.

Lord WODEHOUSE—the British Envoy Extraordinary to congratulate the new King of Denmark—proceeded to Copenhagen, via Berlin, at which latter place he had a conference with Herr VON BISMARK and an audience of the King of Prussia.

Gen. FLEURY had left Paris for Copenhagen on a like mission.

FRANCE.

The supplementary election took place in Paris on the 14th, and the opposition candidate, M. PELLETAN, was elected by a majority of nearly six thousand votes over the Government candidate.

The bill for a loan of 200,000,000 francs had been laid before the Corps Legislatif.

The general debate upon the address to the Emperor took place in the Senate on the 14th. The Marquis DE BOISSY found fault with sundry Government proceedings, and denounces the intrigues of England in thwarting the proposed Congress. The discussion of the address by paragraphs would begin on the 15th of December.

The Paris Bourse on the 16th was rather drooping. Rentes closed at 67.30.

AUSTRIA.

Rumors continued to circulate of a crisis in the Austrian Ministry. It was reported negociations had been entered into with Prince CHARLES AUERSPERG to replace Archduke RAINER as President of the Cabinet. It was also asserted, but contradicted, that Herr VON SCHMERLING had tendered his resignation.

ITALY.

The *Allenza*, of Milan, had published a manifesto from the Venetian Committee, inviting the people to prepare for action. The same journal also publishes a memorandum of GARIBALDI to the Powers in favor of nationalities.

ABYSSINIA.

The Emperor of Abyssinia, who had gained a victory over the population of Gojani, is stated to have ordered the massacre of 15,000 prisoners—men, women and children. He is also said to have ordered the arrest of the British Consul at Massoura. The Bedouins had revolted and invested the town o Mocha.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Overland Mail had reached England with the following dates: Calcutta, November 9; Hong Kong, October 31, and Melbourne, October 24. The news generally has been anticipated by later telegrams. The report of the cotton crop in the northwest provinces of India is gloomy.

The advices in regard to the New Zealand war are considered less satisfactory.

A Bombay telegram of Nov. 29 quotes Cotton dull at 615 for Dhollerah; Cotton Goods declining owing to the extreme tightness of money. Exchange advanced to 2s. 3d. Freights unchanged.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, Nov. 28.

Shirtings dull. Twist declining. Exchange 2s. 1¾d. The *Times* says the affair with the hill tribes will terminate without any of the characteristics of an imperial war, but it may be costly and troublesome.

BRAZIL.

The French mail steamer had reached Lisbon. Rio dates are to Nov. 24. Coffee is quoted 6,550@6,600 for good firsts. Stock, 130,000 bags. Exchange 27¾@27¾.

At Bahia—Sugar was quoted 2,500@2,500. Exchange, 27¾@28.

At Pernambuco—Sugar was quoted at 3,700@3,800 for White. Exchange, 28¾@28¾.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 16th were firmer, but the improvement was not fully sustained. Consols closed at 90¾@91¾. The money market was without essential change. There was rather more demand for discount on the 16th, but no undue pressure.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 15—A. M.

COTTON—The market yesterday was quiet, and generally prices were a shade lower. Sales of the day, 5,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. To-day the market is flat and lifeless. Probable business, 9,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

No report since the *Asia* sailed. To-day's market not yet developed.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. and WARNFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour quiet but unaltered. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged, but prices favor buyers. Corn in limited demand and supply; Mixed, 29s. 2@29s. 3d. ₰ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Beef and Pork without material variation. Bacon steady. Lard quiet. Tallow dull and again 6d. lower.

PRODUCE—Ashes unchanged; Pots 29s.; Pearls 32s. Sugar rather quieter at last week's advance. Cotton very dull. Rice unchanged. Pork dull. Linseed Oil quiet at 33s. Fish Oils quiet. Cod £35. Resin and Spirits of Turpentine very quiet. Petroleum unchanged; Refined 1s. 5¼d. @1s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull and rather lower for both WHEAT and FLOUR. SUGAR continues firm and in fair demand. COTTON well maintained. TEA in good request at full prices. RICE quiet but steady. TALLOW inactive.

LATEST PER OLYMPUS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

The Holstein question continues in a threatening position.

Another rebel representative, Mr. SLIDELL, has reached France via Mexico.

The *Post* says there is reason to believe that Lord WODEHOUSE was officially informed at Berlin that in the event of an execution the German Powers would confine themselves to the exercise of their Federal rights. The King of Denmark may hesitate about surrendering peaceably into the hands of the administration the Duchy of Holstein, not knowing to what extent their end of the wedge may subsequently be driven, and may regard the entry of German troops into Holstein as a *casus belli*. The *Post* says that Lord WODEHOUSE is instructed to acquaint the King of Denmark that Denmark may rest assured that in the event of her integrity being threatened she will find England an ally on whose assistance she may reckon in the day of need.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is flat, and quotations quiet.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and steady. Tallow still declining.

PRODUCE—Sugar has a downward tendency.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

Consols close at 90¾ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales are: Illinois Central Railroad, 86@ discount; Erie, 63@64.

The Murder at Holmes' Hole.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

The three sailors arrested at Holmes' Hole on suspicion of the murder of Mr. LOCK have been honorably discharged. A pair of bloody pantaloons have been discovered buried on the beach, which, it is hoped, may afford some clue to the murderers.

Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 28.

The sale of bonds to-day amounted to $1,167,000. Deliveries of bonds are made to Nov. 21. Only seventy millions remain unsold.

LATE NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Heavy Bombardment of Charleston.

Loss of Life and Destruction of Property

GUNBOAT FIGHT IN STONO RIVER.

The Rebels Gloomy Over Averill's Raid

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 28.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day contains the following dispatches:

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 25.

The enemy commenced shelling the city last night, keeping up a steady fire, which is still going on at 8 o'clock this morning.

A fire broke out at 2 o'clock, destroying ten or twelve buildings and causing a few casualties.

There is heavy firing in the direction of Stono, which is believed to be between our batteries and the enemy's gunboats.

The shelling of the city continued to-day. One white man was mortally, and one white woman slightly wounded, and three firemen were badly wounded by the falling walls of the burning buildings, and eight or ten were slightly wounded.

All is quiet at Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 26.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 4 o'clock Friday afternoon 130 shells were thrown at the city. The enemy fired from five guns, three at Gregg, one at Cummings Point, and from a mortar battery.

The engagement on Johnson's Island between our light batteries and the enemy's gunboats resulted in a drawn fight. There were few casualties.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 27.

The enemy fired four shells at the city last night. There has been no firing from Morris Island to-day. Our batteries kept up a vigorous fire on the enemy's working parties, who are engaged in erecting another battery at the extreme end of Cummings Point.

Our loss at Stono was one killed and five wounded.

FROM GEORGIA.

DALTON, Ga., Sunday, Dec. 27.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSON assumes command of the Army of the Tennessee to-day.

Scouts report 2,000 Yankees at Cumberland Shed, two miles north of Cleveland, and a similar force south of that place.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE, C. H., Thursday, Dec. 24.

The Yankees destroyed a part of the town of Luray, Page County, by fire.

ORANGE, C. H., Saturday, Dec. 26.

Gen. ROSSER burnt the bridge over Pope's Head Run. The high water prevented his doing more damage. Gazoo's Yankee cavalry pursued. Gen. ROSSER was compelled to swim Bull Run. The enemy while in pursuit destroyed two tanneries and a lot of leather at Sherryville, and two tanneries, a flour mill, and the Government workshops at Luray.

A MOBILE CANARD.

MOBILE, Thursday, Dec. 24.

Two white regiments sent down to Fort Jackson had not recovered the fort, and were fighting on Saturday. (NOTE—This is a rebel version of the small affair of the colored troops at Fort Jackson, accounts of which were published ten days ago. The last steamer brought dates to the 19th, as late as the above, when all was quiet.—ED. TIMES.)

GRIEF OVER AVERILL'S RAID.

The Richmond papers are gloomy over the effects of AVERILL's raid.

GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Exchange of Five Hundred Prisoners.

The Rebels Decline to Proceed Further.

Gen. Butler Considered an Outlaw, and the Rebels Won't Treat With Him.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 28.

The flag-of-truce boat has arrived at City Point with 500 Union prisoners in exchange for those sent up by Gen. BUTLER.

The rebel Government refuses any further exchange unless the questions are given up about which our Government has been contending, and their laws in regard to officers and soldiers in negro regiments are recognized.

They also refuse to receive a flag of truce from Gen. BUTLER, or to negotiate with him on the subject of exchange, because

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN WINTHROP, GOVERNOR OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY, AT THEIR EMIGRATION TO NEW-ENGLAND, 1630. By ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Svo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

By this noble volume Mr. WINTHROP is worthily acquitting himself of the debt he owes to a long and unblemished line of ancestors, as the heir of their reputation, derived from honored deeds in their country's service, and the inheritor of a good name, prominent among the really historic ones inscribed on the annals of America. The life of a gentleman of station, born in the stirring year of the Spanish Armada, and occupying various positions of responsibility and credit in the times of CHARLES I. and the early Puritans, must always be of interest, where the particulars are derived mainly from his own authority, as in the present instance; but how much is our interest heightened when the subject of the biography stands in the relation to a mighty country that JOHN WINTHROP, a preacher of the Pilgrim band and first Governor of Massachusetts, occupies towards the United State of the present day. The fabled heroes of antiquity were no others than as this man was—and in Grecian temples would have been built to the fame of the leader under whose auspices the ocean was crossed and the foundations of empire laid widely and deeply on a foreign strand. The volume opens with a charming picture of the rural village of Groton, in Suffolk, where the author—the seventh descendant of its ancient lords—visited the cradle of their race with pure reverence. Existing documents and family papers enable him to trace satisfactorily the life of JOHN WINTHROP in his native land through a manhood not unchequered with cares, but on the whole fortunate and prosperous, until he set sail in 1630 from the country he was not again to revisit, although nineteen years of active life remained to him in the region so fervently adopted by him, to the exclusion of past interests and associations. This period will form the subject of a similar volume to the present one, which ends with the embarkation for America of WINTHROP and his companions.

THE BOYHOOD OF MARTIN LUTHER; or, THE SUFFERINGS OF THE HEROIC LITTLE BEGGAR BOY, WHO AFTERWARD BECAME THE GREAT GERMAN REFORMER. By HENRY MAYHEW, author of "London Labor," &c. Illus. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This little work has qualities which make it more worthy of attention than is obvious on the surface, where it appears to be an ordinary juvenile book. It is the result of a special tour made by the author to each of the places where LUTHER'S youthful life was spent, and of a thorough examination of all ancient sources of information relating to his early career. Much new and interesting matter is thus brought forward relative to the Reformer and his family, which had escaped the researches of professed historians, and a strong light is thrown on the various conflicting influences that concurred to make LUTHER the man that the world found him, when the moment of action had arrived. It is impossible to recommend the work too highly to all who feel an interest in the subject.

—*American Journal of Science and Arts.*—The November number of this standard Scientific Journal closes the thirty-sixth volume. Prof. DANA opens the the number with two papers, one on the parallel relations of the classes of Vertebrates, and on some characteristics of the Reptilian Birds, and another on the "Classification of animals based on the principle Cephalization." This last is the first of a series on the same subject. The other articles are, by Professor LOOMIS on "Vibrating Waterfalls;" a letter from Sir W. E. LOGAN to Mr. JOACHIM BARRANDE, on the "Rocks of the Quebec Group at Point Lévis;" a novice of CHAUVENET'S Manual of Spherical and Practical Astronomy; on "The Prairie Flats and Barrens of Southern Illinois," by HENRY ENGELMANN, and "On the Earth's Climate in Paleozoic Times," by T. SEERAY HUNT. Mr. NICKLES' correspondence is of more than usual interest, and the scientific summary is as full and valuable as ever.

—Among Messrs. APPLETON & Co.'s announcements, is a work of an entirely novel character, that must, in a nation like this, meet with great success, if only tolerably well executed. It is entitled, *Cyclopedia of Commercial and Business Anecdotes*, comprising interesting reminiscences and facts, remarkable trails and humors, and notable sayings, dealings, and experiences, and witticisms of merchants, traders, capitalists, mercantile celebrities, millionaires, bargain makers, &c., in all ages and countries, designed to illustrate nearly three thousand anecdotes and incidents; the piquancies and pleasantries of trade, commerce, and general business pursuits. Illustrated with steel plate portraits, and wood engravings.

POETRY FOR THE YOUNG.

THE SCHOOL GIRL'S GARLAND. A Selection of Poetry, in four parts. By Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND. First Series, Parts First and Second; Illus. New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER.

THE ROLLO AND LUCY BOOKS OF POETRY—Original and Selected. By ——, author of "Franconia Stories," &c., with Original Engravings. First Book, the "Rocking-horse." Second Book, "Lucy." Third Book, "The Country Bird." 3 vols. Illus. Philadelphia: GEORGE W. CHILDS.

The pressure of a like need—the want of some collection of poetry, at once select and comprehensive, adapted to the progressive intelligence of the young, containing old favorites, but not to the exclusion of new and interesting matter—appears to have set at work simultaneously Mrs. KIRKLAND and JACOB ABBOTT; and fortunate are the young people of the present day in the possession of guides like these to the flowery paths of the muse. *The Rollo and Lucy Books* have a more general interest and a wider range of selection, Mrs. KIRKLAND'S work being addressed to a special class, but they are both admirably adapted to the purpose in view, and may be perused by seniors as pleasantly as by the young. *The School Girl's Garland* is got up in the elegant *Golden Treasury Series* style. The *Rollo and Lucy Books* are prettily illustrated with landscape sketches.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Weehawken—Another Rebel Iron-clad.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1863.

At the present writing, there are no efforts being made to raise the *Weehawken*, although the contract has been awarded to Messrs. ——, the experienced and responsible parties who raised the *Keokuk* without difficulty, but express an opinion that when raised it will be found that the cause of her foundering was totally different from the reports given out soon after the disaster occurred. That the monitors *are not seaworthy* is patent to every man of naval experience; and that they are sadly inferior, both offensive and defensive, to the *Ironsides* type of war vessels, everybody here knows.

A new iron-clad ram—perhaps a third larger than the *Atlanta*—made her appearance in Cooper River a few days ago. She came down past Charleston with flags flying, rounded Castle Pinckney, fired a salute of four guns in broadside, and then returned. She made a stately appearance, had good proportions with sloping lines, and was decidedly the most formidable looking craft that the enemy have yet exhibited in these scourged waters. The query now is, where was she built? Is she a new affair, or one of their old name rebuilt? If new, she will make the fourth iron-clad that floats "the red cross dots" for the defence of Charleston. Should Admiral DAHLGREN remain inactive another month, he may be attacked at his own anchorage. The Confederate Barry is positively shooting up.

A large number of intercepted rebel letters have fallen into possession of your Post-Commander on ——— Island. A perusal of them exhibits the great destitution and extreme suffering of the people in South Carolina and southeastern Georgia; corroborates also the prevailing feeling here, and at the North, that the Confederacy is nearly used up. One of these letters, written at Burnwell, expresses "a hope that the terrible and devastating war will soon terminate; but if it does not, *we must perish from famine or the want of clothing.*" Another, written by a merchant at Jacksonboro, Georgia, quotes "common heavy boots at $60 to $75 per pair; coarse muslins at 95 cents to $1 25 per yard; meats generally at $1 50 per pound, and whisky at $45 per gallon." In the pressure for these rebellious field bills at one thousand per cent, even a tax in kind.

From Seccon House, near Port Royal, I looked through a field-glass this morning, and distinctly saw a squad of rebel cavalry working with spades and picks on the southeast angle of Sumter. They numbered thirteen, and were digging with great energy. My impression was that they were unearthing casemate guns, with the intention of constructing batteries there, but possibly they were digging out the dead who perished in the recent explosion. Charleston Courier is dumb on that terrible catastrophe, but there is evidence that they lost large numbers of soldiers or noncombatants in that disaster. The origin is as yet unknown to us on this island.

THE FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From a Special Correspondent.

BAY HOUSE, PORT ROYAL ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, Saturday, Nov. 28, 1863.

To one situated here, and thoroughly familiar, by constant personal and official contact, with the doings and progress of the freed people, it seems as if so much said upon the subject must become tiresome. But every friend of the race at the North seems as anxious as ever to hear all that may be said concerning them; and with regard to their enemies, reiterated and enlarged evidence of the progress of the blacks cannot be accumulated too much, and that too from every Department of the South. This all the more from the peculiar and thorough distrust of loyal persons South in the acid-governing capacity of the negro, whether taken individually or collectively. They have a morbid fear, of an intensity equal to a nightmare, lest he shall rise and demand political equality—yea, and even *social* too. For my part I cannot conceive any foundation for the latter fear, unless such way have an ever-wakeful consciousness of their own tendencies. But whichever way the argument on such a possibility may preponderate, it is in this connection perfectly futile. It is so fixed as fate, that all the slaves in this country will be free, and that soon and practically. It is equally certain from the tendencies of things that these persons will be allowed the possession of freeholds, or rather free access to all the industrial pursuits of life.

NO AMALGAMATION.

It is plain enough to one's common sense, if candidly appealed to, that there will be no force, either moral or physical, to bring about amalgamation, that great horror of horrors to all Southern-born people; *especially* to those, many of whose children show that *then* at least have great ground for their fears. The *moral force*, indeed, will all be the other way. The *physical force* all belongs to the *slave system*, which, in the consideration of this argument, is done away. Such being the condition of things, there will be no amalgamation unless it is natural. If it is natural it will exist and no one can help it, for then it comes of God and works no disadvantage. So that subject can fearlessly be laid one side.

FEELING BETWEEN MASTERS AND SLAVES.

It is very important that every possible strength should be given to the evidence of the capacity of the freedman for self-government, and this, not only in view of the bitter Northern prejudice against these people, but as well and even more, in view of the more honest but equally intense prejudice and distrust of all Southern whites, whether of high or low degree. There are two things to be considered here. Born and brought up in the system of Slavery, they have honestly come to consider the blacks as capable of no other system of labor. The position in which this system has placed the blacks under them, makes the thought of *any approach* of these people up toward them utterly loathsome. To have in any sense an equality with our *slaves!* To put brute labor on a par with mental refinement and acquisition! This is their standpoint. The idea that manual labor and mental power can develop together in the same individual, and to the mutual increase of each, is to them a strange doctrine. There is one result of this of vast importance. This distrust and prejudice is mutual on the part of the freedmen toward the "secesh." They feel that the Southern man owes them a life-long grudge for having escaped from their power, and that they will show it wherever they have a chance. I have on one of my plantations several persons who left a neighboring plantation because owned and carried on by a loyal Southern man. This plantation which I am on is redeemable in behalf of loyal heirs. The broad people contemplated remaining upon it. The home people declare: *Oh! you work for a secesh? 'Fore I work for de secesh I go to de Norf. I no work for dem, no how!* Dey hab too much grudge 'gin de colored people." They will scarcely work for one another, on account of their experience with colored drivers. Now, under these circumstances, they will never pleasantly nor profitably hire out to their old masters, as a general rule; for neither do they have confidence in one another nor understand one another in the new relation. Often and often do I hear them say, of kind masters and mistresses, too: "I *neber* want to see my old massa or missus 'gin." And this corroborates the testimony of your Western correspondent, Mr. WARE. To an honest, faithful, kind Northern man, they will pour out their whole heart. Of a Southern man, they stand in fear. But even if they are willing in some instances to work for their former masters, I do not hesitate to say it should be generally discouraged. And for this reason: You cannot expect these masters to change life-long habits of action instilled from the earliest childhood, and confirmed by the common consent and practice of the community. They have always considered their negroes with a sole view to profit, and that entirely through the physical man—the muscle and sinew. They look upon them as so much *animal power*, to be converted into produce for the market at the greatest profit and least expense. They will continue to do so. They will keep them jolly and goodnatured, give them plenty of bacon and molasses, or take any other course which will get the most labor out of them—and consistently, too, for they do not believe them possessed of any other capacity than a brutish one. Hence, all their development under such employers will be brutish.

NEEDFUL CONDITIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

Now, is it right to put a freed people, longing to be men, reaching upward to the white race for development with a touching faith and earnestness, to such a test as this? Will persons accused of lying increase in truthfulness under those who have no confidence in their honesty? Will those accused of incontinence increase in chastity under those having no confidence in their purity? Indeed, will masters who have been in the habit of following "patriarchal" institutions *too closely* in the number of wives and concubines, all at once become continent? Or is long-indulged lechery *tame?* and will the leopard change his spots? Why, what has kept the slaves from utter corruption under horribly vicious teachings of the slave system? *Because the slave was weary, weary, weary, from* day to day, and hard labor gave no opportunity for vice to grow, even though its seeds were sown so plentifully. Even the seeds of evil were choked by "the cares of this world." Now put the slave where the labor is voluntary, and the same seed is sown, and what will be the result? Nay; for these people are shrewd—now there is no compulsion where the barrier of modesty is already broken down. She who was the victim heretofore now makes *demands* of her former master, and finds this an easier way of life than labor, too. Now what system have you come to? So we must not be deceived by merely material results in the system. The freedman must be placed where his whole nature can be most rapidly and healthily developed, and in this course will the economical results in the end be the greatest. The true way is to make them land-owners either by lease or purchase, and wherever they are hired out, their moral and mental culture should be carefully enforced. Now in these statements above made I have not spoken altogether without experience.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

One of the most interesting features about this people is how the virtues which pertain to manhood and civilized life were held in suspension, as it were, awaiting the time when proper development should bring them into active exercise. I do not know but I am blessed in a virtuous people; some think I am. At any rate they had the name all about of being "ugly and demoralized" when I came among them. But in the three great accusations brought against the race, viz.: incontinence, lying and stealing, I have not one word of fault to find. Of course if you let the young congregate in towns, doing just enough to sustain life, these vices will increase with fearful rapidity, for then they will be exposed to the vices of civilized life by contact with the white race, and they have no moral development as yet, or but little, and have never been learned the power of temptation, how to resist it, or the danger of vice; and you will always find those who speak of them from the knowledge they have gained of them in large towns, speak quite disparagingly. But take them on the plantations where they are away from the presence of vice, and daily engaged in the culture of the soil, and my experience is exceedingly hopeful. Ask them about the sins of lying or stealing and they will acknowledge that under the slave system that was their work, but they will add, "Dat is no 'casion for it now. We work so hard and get nothing for our labor but jes our 'lowance, we 'bleeged to steal and den we hab to keep from dem obery time or dey cotch us too much—(means us to suffer.) But dey take all our labor, and steal our children, and we only take dare chicken. But now we hab all we work for and dare is no 'casion to steal."

INCONTINENCE.

As to incontinence, I know nothing of the kind among my people; and I do verily believe that in general terms, this vice, among industrious plantation people will be found to be not a vice with them, but an *enforced curse*. Some talk strongly of general prostitution among the women. I *know* this to be an unjust and cruel accusation. It does not partake of the nature of prostitution. It has been *enforced* and *allowed* rather than *sought*. Wages have not accompanied it, nor has it been followed as a means of support. I speak of the general matter. The object, beyond the master's inordinate desire, has been an increase of chattel property. Now this state of things could readily take on the very worst form; but, on the other hand, I am convinced that with martial *rites* properly enforced, and *rights* regarded, the matter will soon become a disgrace, and they will say of this also: "Dat is no 'casion now." It is certainly true of all the settled people under my charge, and of all those with whom I have become acquainted, that they are as faithful in regard to the marriage obligations as anybody in the world, and I have no decent reason to think differently of my young women. *You could not ask of any people in the world to be more faithful in all the various duties of social life than my settled people are, if you duly consider their condition.* Indeed, all thoughtful, experienced persons agree that *it is a wonder they do as well as they do.* There is a strong latent sense of the virtues of truthfulness, honesty and chastity, for they are quickly responsive when properly made sensible of the necessity of virtue. A searching discourse was recently delivered to them on the necessity of marrying in due form before living together as husband and wife. Promptly one of my people on the other plantation came to me with his proper certificates, and wished to be married at the first opportunity, as he since has been. And the young people consider it a matter of honor and pride to have a proper wedding, and go into it with a good deal of style. Would these things be in case of general prostitution? It is a wicked slander upon the people. Soldiers—some of them—will say they are unchaste, because their weak and simple natures are easily seduced by them. Secesh will say so, because of personal experience. But if one comes among them with the sincere desire to build them up, and honestly and kindly studies them, he will look at matters in a very different light.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

It has long been felt that justice, as between persons on the plantations, must be administered, and claims and disputes must be settled in some way where greater punishment could be meted out and greater authority used than would be safe to put into the hands of a Superintendent. To this end *plantation commissions* were established, to be composed of not less than three Superintendents, who should constitute a sort of Court for the trial of petty misdemeanors and the settlement of disputes. These commissions are appointed by the General Superintendent at his own instance, or that of a plantation Superintendent as occasion seems to dictate, the President and Recorder being designated in the appointment. If the case seems one of sufficient importance, a *military* commission is appointed. These commissions are named specially as the need for them arises, the authority determining with the trial mentioned in the appointment—or it is provided, if occasion shall demand, that a commission be appointed to try all the matters that may be brought before it in a given circuit. All the records of their proceedings have to be handed in to headquarters, and their decisions are not valid unless approved by the General Superintendent. The result of them has been exceedingly favorable thus far in terminating disputes and making the people feel they are amenable to law honestly administered. They are called into Court to testify under oath, each party calling all the witnesses he thinks will help his case. Thus they are given every opportunity to establish their claims or make their defence, whether opposed to a white or a colored person, and the decisions run according to the justice of the case, without regard to color. The consequence is, that all put confidence in the findings of a commission, as according with their sense of justice, whether personally pleasant to them or not. Hence these commissions are salutarily feared. It is quite a new thing for them to feel that their claims, as against a white man, can be heard, and if just, substantiated, and then be realized.

NEGRO TESTIMONY.

In the performance of my duty, I have been called upon to sit upon three of these commissions, and I find their testimony, from the child of twelve to the gray-haired old man, to be as connected, straight forward and reliable, and as clearly confined to the subject in hand, as it will average among those persons whom all agree to consider as human beings, and having attended professionally upon the Courts of Justice in New-York City for three years, I ought to know something about it. I presided at a commission where a girl of twelve years was called by the plaintiff to testify in his behalf. It was a question whether her testimony ought to be received. I asked her, when she was put under oath, what it meant. When she understood the question, she answered, "It means to tell the truth, and not tell a lie." Her statement was as direct and simple as is the nature of a child, and bore every feature of truthfulness. I have thus dwelt at length on this most interesting subject, because it is a most important step in advance, and it is well carefully to mark their bearing in regard to it.

FEATURES OF BARBARISM.

But now and then you will see the hideous features of barbarism; the wife is still, in many respects, the *drudge, to be ordered about instead of requested;* to be flogged if impudent or resisting; the children are left to come up as best they may, without culture of any kind, unless it be in a very general sense; to go ragged and oh! be as dirty as possible. They seem to catch their food as they run, eating without order or regularity, or any effort at a simultaneous meal of the family; the children, if the food is liquid, drenching their whole front as they swallow their portion, squat on the floor around a common dish, with the inevitable dog in close proximity, with ever observant eye for the falling crumb or the deserted dish. No family table, no family prayers, no family exercises of any kind. The children cuddle down in—well, they are fortunate if in blankets on the floor—for sleep. No matter how sick, they lie in one corner, by the fire, covered as best they may be, and there they recover *or* die. And oh, how they die! You ask any settled person how many children he has had, and he will say twelve, fourteen, sixteen, often even twenty, and almost invariably by two or three different wives, the former of whom were sold away from him. But when you ask how many there are living, if you find more than six you do well. And all the result of being robbed of all time, that their masters might live at ease. Often have I heard them remark that they were punished surely at the justice of God in allowing them so long to be robbed of their rights.

A BRIGHTER PICTURE.

But let me turn to one bright picture concerning the children. One evening I was in one of the people's cabins, in the Summer, when the children, having run till they were tired, came in and knelt down at the knee of "Aunt Lucy," as they called her. I looked on curiously, to understand it. Pretty soon the prayer commenced. "Our Father," and "Now I lay me," the child following the words of Aunt Lucy. It was a girl of about six. Then came another, and by the time she was through, three little boys were ready. They all knelt together around a chair, and said their prayers in concert! without her leading. They were older. Then all but ones went home. Now, said I, Lucy, what does this mean? "Why, de childrun on dis side"—the negro quarters are divided in two parts here—"come to me for praise ebery night, and on de oder side dey go to Sister Peggy." Every child has his spiritual mother or spiritual father, who is especially responsible to give him what religious knowledge he gets, and these spiritual parents have never forgotten, even in old age.

I occasionally come across such beautiful conceptions of righteousness and fidelity as this among these people, which have had their growth in spite of most adverse circumstances, and it is these pleasant features more than anything else which gives me faith to believe what they might be capable of, could the better parts of their nature only meet the genial warmth of fellow sympathy. Let me relate another instance, equally beautiful and touching to those whose natures are open to the higher moral sympathies. One of the old women, a sister in the church, is a feeble invalid, and is now confined mostly to her rough couch. Sabbath evening I thought the praise meeting short. But all at once I seemed to hear distant singing. I hearkened, and finally opened my window, and sure enough they had early dismissed, and carried the praise meeting to her! In church matters, I sometimes think we could learn more of them than they of us.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

I had thought to speak of the movement of the people under the sale of Government lands bid in last Spring by Government for taxes, but must reserve it for another occasion. It is my duty to correct a statement made in my last letter, which would be sure to mislead, and which, at the time the letter was written, I had every reason to believe correct. I there stated that the Government would, in all probability, realize 7,000 pounds ginned cotton from the cotton-fields on my two plantations, comprising forty-seven acres. There will be nothing over 1,000 pounds ginned cotton. There are three reasons for this: entire lack of manure, the lands being much worn; late planted cotton, on account of poor seed, making replanting to a great extent necessary, and the fact that on one of my plantations, containing thirty-two acres cotton, the hands were almost all rice planters, being 'broad people from the Santee a year ago last July—the cotton plant being of such a delicate nature that it requires experienced hands to cultivate it well. I may say from certain knowledge that the best crops on this island will this year average about 300 pounds seed cotton to the acre, which is a trifle less than half a crop. A full crop gives about 1,100 pounds seed cotton to the acre, which, by ginning, is reduced to about three-tenths, or a bale to the acre. Cotton will often look promising till late in the Summer, and then all at once, for various reasons, fall by rust, casting its unripe bolls, &c. Finally, I am more and more convinced that where the people have the right kind of a Superintendent, who is patient to make them understand clearly the orders and regulations under which they are required to live—a matter which always can be done—who is careful to watch for opportunities to instruct them in lessons of moral conduct and culture, who is faithful and kind to rebuke them in all wrong conduct, and who studies to understand properly their peculiar nature, a mutual attachment of great strength will spring up between Superintendent and people, as strong and true as to give him almost unlimited power over them for good; and in such a case they will always show themselves most faithfully responsive to all efforts to develop the latent higher qualities which pertain to a noble manhood, and capable of most encouraging growth. There never was a nobler or more satisfactory work undertaken.

A. E. H.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Northwestern View of it.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest an article in your issue of the 19th inst., on "The Movements Against the Reciprocity Treaty," and as the views therein expressed are somewhat different from those held by many business men in this part of the country, I ask a portion of your space to discuss this important international question.

If, as you say, the present treaty, so far as American interests are concerned, has been almost a dead failure, then its complete and speedy abrogation will be no serious damage to any part of the country; but many prominent business men in the lake shore cities hold a different opinion, and believe that the present treaty has been of great value to American trade, and that any change which may be made should be in the direction of Free Trade rather than of non-intercourse with the British Provinces.

The statistics of our trade with Canada and the other Provinces, before and after the treaty, are more eloquent in its favor than any abstract reasoning can be, and prove beyond dispute the great impetus given to our trade in that direction since its operation. During the two years previous to the treaty, the total exports from, and imports to the United States, were:

Exports from U. S.	Imports.
1852 ..... $16,509,016	$6,110,209
1853 13,140,643	7,550,716

While during the first two years after the treaty came into force our exports and imports attained the following large amounts:

Exports from United States.	Imports.
1856 ..... $30,020,349	$21,310,421
1857 24,262,492	22,124,206

So that two years after the Treaty went into effect, we sent three times as much to the Provinces as we did two years before, showing that the Treaty, so far from being a failure, gave a very great impetus to our trade with our northern neighbors, till, in fact, it has attained such dimensions that, were it to be interfered with seriously, great loss would fall on many of our citizens.

It is, however, brought forward as just cause for complaint that the greater portion of what Canada sends us, comes in duty free, while the most of the commodities we send them are subject to duty. I cannot, however, see that it is of any moment to us whether the goods bought by the Canadians go in duty free, or under a tariff, so long as they are bought from us, for the duty is, of course, added to the price of the goods and is paid, not by us, but by the consumers, the Canadians themselves. Their tariff is not for the purpose of protecting their own manufactures, for they have few of any account, but for the purpose *of raising a revenue to pay the interest* on their vast debt, and as they treat the *British* and other nations the same as they do us, our chances of furnishing their markets are as good with, as without a tariff. It has been said that this revenue is applied to pay the interest on the money expended in building those great internal improvements which tend to divert the carrying trade of the West from the great thoroughfares of New-York. Undoubtedly; and we of the Northwest are under great obligations to the Canadians for taxing themselves to open up a highway for our produce to the ocean, enabling us to compete advantageously with themselves in the grain markets of the Old World. The great problem agitating the West, and which must soon overshadow all others, is as to how it will get outlets to the ocean for its hundreds of millions of bushels of breadstuffs. Several new routes and schemes have already been proposed, one of which, by the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa, brings Chicago as near to Montreal as to Buffalo. While, then, the Northwest is in want of new openings for its ever-increasing produce, can it be seriously proposed to reduce the number it now has, and leave us at the mercy of Buffalo and the Erie Canal? I trust the Northwest occupies no such mean position in the councils of the nation as to be sacrificed for the internal improvements of New-York. The abrogation of the treaty would not necessarily give Western New-York a monopoly of the carrying trade of the West, although many interested parties dream that if the treaty were annulled they would see the whole stream of Western produce pouring through Buffalo and the Erie Canal. Whether such would be the result depends wholly on Canada, for she might still continue to offer inducements to the Western shipper to use her canals, and in that case the abrogation of the treaty would be of no benefit to the thoroughfares of New-York, but rather a disadvantage, for they would lose what they now carry for Canada, and have no more of the Western trade than at present, unless, indeed, Congress should pass a law prohibiting shipments through Canada—a course which no sane man would propose.

The zeal of many of those who agree against the treaty involves them in gross contradictions. They say if it were not for the treaty and the bonding system, Canada would be almost isolated from the world and confined to her ice-bound, the St. Lawrence, where winter one month and frozen during half the year; and, almost in the same breath, they affirm that Canada is breaking the treaty by carrying on her trade, to a great extent, through the St. Lawrence, and refusing to take advantage of our cheap transportation facilities, and that she thus cuts up Quebec and Montreal at the expense of New-York and Boston. Both of these assertions can hardly be true.

Would not a repeal of the treaty divert Canadian trade still more from New-York and Portland to Quebec and Montreal? The exports of Quebec, in two years after the treaty took effect, doubled and trebled, and the imports in the same ratio, while those of Toronto increased, showing that the trade which was formerly carried on from Quebec through the St. Lawrence is now carried on through or with this country. The tonnage of the vessels arriving at Montreal in the year 1862 was only ten thousand greater than that of the vessels arriving in 1854, which was no more than a reasonable increase, and gave no grounds for supposing that the Canadians had discriminated in favor of their own ports. Let us do away with the bonding system and restore our duties, and Upper as well as Lower Canada will be *compelled* to trade at Montreal and Quebec through the St. Lawrence, and the large trade we do for her be reduced to almost nothing.

The Canadians are accused of breaking the treaty because they have raised their tariff on articles in no way referred to in the treaty. But have we not done the same thing? Have we not increased our tariff greatly since 1854? And I believe that our taxes on imports are to-day larger in the average than those of Canada.

It has been urged that the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been of no value to us, while that of Lake Michigan has been of great advantage to them. It seems to be generally forgotten that the St. Lawrence is open for navigation during as many months of the year as are the Straits of Mackinaw or the Erie Canal. The navigation of Lake Michigan by the Canadians has been of immense benefit to the grain-growing States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Some of the heaviest dealers in produce at this port and Chicago are Canadians, and assuredly it has been of great benefit to the farmers, in securing good prices for their grain, to have Canadian capital as well as American operating in its purchase.

That you may see more clearly how the trade between Canada and this region stands, I give the statistics of it at this port for 1862. During that year, the imports from Canada to Milwaukee amounted to but $4,400 in value, of which over $3,000 were for horses, probably for Government use. The exports from this port to Canada amounted in value to $2,500,000, of which $1,600,000 were carried in American vessels. This is but a sample of the trade between Canada and the other ports of Lake Michigan, showing that the permission allowed the Canadians in the treaty, of navigating this lake, has been of as much value to us as to them.

A year or two ago, when Messrs. HAGAR & TAYLOR made their reports, the Reciprocity Treaty was subjected to a most severe ordeal in all the Lake Shore cities. The Boards of Trade of Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and Oswego appointed Committees to examine the subject, and in all those cities the majority of the Committees appointed reported in favor of the treaty, or if any change was to be made, that it should be toward even a freer trade with the British Provinces.

It has been urged that the treaty should be repealed because the Canadians do not talk so much about annexation as they used to. This is simply puerile. The war in which we are engaged would have stopped the annexation talk without any Reciprocity Treaty. The repeal of the treaty has been insisted on, because the Canadians have sympathized with the South. On the same ground we would have ceased trading with England and France before this. It is seldom good policy to injure oneself for the purpose of injuring somebody else.

It may be asked what interest I have in showing that the Canadians have not broken the treaty in many instances where they are said to have done so. The case is simply this—many parties have raised a hue and cry with but little foundation, about the Canadians having broken the treaty so as to render its repeal the easier; and it is the duty of all who believe that the treaty has been of great benefit to these States to prevent the treaty from becoming odious through these unmerited insinuations against the Canadians. Of course, the treaty has benefited Canada as well as us. It was intended to do so.

When I think of the immense stream of trade pouring across this frontier, from British Columbia to Maine, the ships, docks, warehouses, &c., which have been equipped, and the millions of capital invested to carry it on, and which, if the treaty be annulled, would be wholly or in greater part lost, I cannot but raise my voice in favor of proceeding cautiously in a matter where so many great interests are involved.

J. J.

THE CANADIAN VIEW OF IT.

The Montreal *Witness* of Dec. 26 reprints our recent article on the Reciprocity Treaty, and comments as follows:

"Upon this question of great and immediate interest, it is well to see the above opinions of an influential American paper like the NEW-YORK TIMES, upon which we will offer a few remarks.

1. There is too much truth in the allegation of a bad feeling in Canada toward the United States—a feeling which has been fanned with a Satanic energy by that portion of the Canadian Press which defends corruption generally. This feeling, however, has never been general, taking the peoples as a whole. Indeed, the journals of by far the largest circulation have all along spoken of the United States in that fair and friendly manner which should characterize neighbors.

2. The disappearance of what the *Times* calls the annexation spirit, was chiefly owing to the troubles in the United States, growing out of Slavery.

3. The reciprocity which the American press deliberates, is obviously impossible, without a Customs-Union—a point which, so far as we have seen, no American writer has yet brought out. Were there no custom-houses along the frontier, and were duties upon imports lower in Canada than in the United States, all the importations for this continent would come by the St. Lawrence. But a Customs-Union would render Canada wholly dependant in its *fiscal policy on Washington, or, in other words, make* us virtually a portion of the Union.

4. To admit American manufactures free, and to levy a high duty on those of Britain, would never be allowed by the mother-country; whilst to admit those of England free also, would defeat the whole object of the United States in reciprocity.

5. There is much groundless alarm on both sides, and much nonsense written as above about the outlet of produce to the sea. Were reciprocity abrogated to day, each country would set to work to-morrow to devise a bonding system which would attract the products of the other to pass through it to the ocean.

"If the only alternatives are a reciprocity in manufactured goods, or an end to reciprocity altogether, we infer that the latter conclusion is not far off; though we fully admit that the best policy would be to abolish custom-houses altogether, not only along the frontier, but at our seaports. Canada, however, is not yet ripe for such a sweeping change.

LOSS OF CATTLE IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES OF CALIFORNIA.

—We are informed that ANAS STEARNS, of Los Angles, lost about 7,000 head of cattle, through want of food, during the last few months. That gentleman is presumed to be the largest stock and land owner in the United States. He owns this year 48,000 cattle, besides 9,000 calves. His lands are embraced in twenty-one grants, containing, it is estimated, over 540,000 acres. All these grants have been confirmed to Mr. STEARNS, except one which is now pending before Judge HOFFMAN. They were all acquired by purchase. The well-known Temescal tin mine, which may some day rival even the New-Almaden in value, belongs to Mr. STEARNS. It is embraced in one of the grants which was confirmed last week to him. Mr. STEARNS is a native of Massachusetts. He came to California in 1833, and has resided in this country ever since. He is a warm supporter of the Union party, and to a great extent by his influence the Secessionists of the southern counties have been kept back and out of office.—*San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 18.*

INTERESTING TELEGRAPHIC EXPERIMENTS.—On Thursday evening, the atmosphere being unusually dry and clear, some interesting experiments were made upon the line of the American Telegraph Company, whose wires, by the steady progress of our arms, now reach from the borders of Maine to Chattanooga, Tenn., but a short distance from the upper limits of Georgia. The lines from Portland, Boston and New-York were connected with Philadelphia, Louisville and Chattanooga, and the operators at both ends were in instant communication with each other, exchanging friendly greetings, congratulations upon recent Union triumphs, &c., &c. It was proposed to make a connection with Salt Lake, in distant Utah, which would have been accomplished if the operators there had been fully posted as to the time required for the experiment.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 10.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

NAMES OF PARTIES ARRESTED.

An Ex-Minister from San Salvador and His Wife Among the Number.

The account of the Seizure of the New-Orleans steamer *Geo. Cromwell*, on Thursday last, and the arrest of several parties implicated in the contraband trade with the rebels, has already been published. The names of the parties arrested and the specific charges against them have been withheld by the Government authorities until yesterday, when it was announced that among them were Hon. H. HERCH, formerly Minister to the United States from the Government of San Salvador, and his wife and maid-servant. Also, Mr. G. F. CAZOT, a merchant of this City, and Mr. D. PAYAS, of San Salvador. Mr. SECOR and Mr. PAYAS were arrested on board the *Geo. Cromwell*, where they had embarked for New-Orleans. Mr. CAZOT was not going out in the steamer, but was discovered to be intimate with the suspected parties, and was arrested as he was about bidding them adieu. On the person of Mrs. SECOR was found a bill of lading for fifty bags of salt, which had been shipped on board the British bark *Circassian*. On Friday the bags of salt were seized, and in them were found one thousand navy revolvers. In the personal baggage of Mr. SECOR and Mr. PAYAS were also found revolvers and rifle and pistol cartridges. In the bosom of Mrs. SECOR and of her maid-servant were also found revolvers, and even the children belonging to the family had the fatal articles concealed about their clothing. The parties were all taken to Fort Lafayettes on Sunday. Several other parties, including the firm in Cortlandt-street, at whose house the barrels containing powder were packed which were seized on the *Geo. Cromwell*, have also been arrested, but their names are withheld for the present.

Important as to the Next Draft.

Public attention is called to the advertisement in relation to the draft, of the A. A. Provost-Marshal General of New-York. The names of all those who have been enrolled are printed in pamphlet form, each Ward making one pamphlet, and are now exposed to view and for the inspection of the public at the following places, viz.: At the headquarters of the Provost-Marshal of each district; as every Police Station in each district, and at each of the places where the polls were held at the recent election. Persons who are enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment of their respective districts and claim to have their names stricken from the list if they can show to the satisfaction of the Board that they are not, and will not be at the time fixed for the next draft, (Jan. 5, 1864,) liable to military duty on account of Alienage, Non-residence, Unsuitableness of Age, or Manifest Permanent Physical Disability. The time for hearing such cases will expire by the 6th day of January, 1864. After the draft takes place no excuses will be heard on account of the above-mentioned four causes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

TWO DARING BURGLARIES IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning, some burglars forced the front basement door of Mr. NICHOLAS FISHER'S residence, No. 149 East Nineteenth-street. They proceeded to the upper floors, and, after lighting the gas, they set to work searching for valuables. Mr. SANDS, a grandson of Mr. FISHER, hearing the noise, went into the hall and cried out, "Who's there?" One of the burglars thereupon advanced and threatened to blow young SANDS' brains out if he did not keep quiet. The latter then raised a window and cried, "Watch!" "burglars!" "murder!" &c. At this moment one of the gang fired a pistol at him, but without doing any injury. No policeman was near hearing, and the burglars, after stealing clothing and jewelry to the amount of over $100, escaped. About an hour later, the same band of burglars entered the dwelling-house of Mr. HENRY N. SQUIRES, No. 176 East Fifteenth-street, by bursting in a front basement window. Here they also lighted the gas, and made diligent search for plunder. They made their escape with a pair of valuable lace curtains. Mrs. S. was awakened by them during the time they were ransacking the house, but she was fearful that if she gave her husband notice, he would rush upon them and be shot. No arrests have yet been made.

ARREST OF THE NOTORIOUS JOHNNY MILLER.—Yesterday afternoon the notorious JOHNNY MILLER was arra

The Daily Advertiser of the Second inst. Over one hundred columns. All the Latest Foreign News by Telegraph. Two cents per copy.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1863.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcement this Morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Arabian Giant—Giant Boy and Girl, Lilliputian King, Moving War Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man at 2 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 663 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

CLINTON HALL—Mirror of the Rebellion.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bridget Maguire—In and Out of Prison—The Happy Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Camilla's Husband.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Dying for Love—Two Bonnycastles—Keeping House in the Wood.

THEATRE FRANÇAISE—La Dame de St. Tropez.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Magic Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

WALLACK'S—Love Chase.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) in Towns, Cities, &c., on account of the Sunday morning edition, added to Town Cards.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum, including the Sunday morning edition. It is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
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H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. BUTLER has already put a new phase upon the matter of the exchange of prisoners. He has already succeeded in rescuing five hundred of our men from filth and starvation in Richmond. But it is now reported that the rebels will not proceed with the exchange unless our Government abandons all the questions in controversy and recognizes the rebel law of conscription against black troops and their white officers. It is also said that the rebels refuse to treat with Gen. BUTLER on any question, because of Jeff. Davis' proclamation of last year, denouncing him as an outlaw. This position is very ridiculous, as they already have treated with him, receiving communications, medicines, and five hundred of their own men at his hands. Gen. BUTLER has adroitly thrown the responsibility of an utter refusal to proceed with the exchange upon the rebel authorities, and compelled them to assign most ridiculous reasons therefor—reasons which they will have to abandon whenever Gen. BUTLER takes his next step.

By flag of truce at Fortress Monroe yesterday, Richmond papers of the 28th were received. They contain dispatches of a severe bombardment of Charleston on Thursday and Friday, attended by a large fire and considerable loss of life. A gunboat fight is reported in the Stono River, which is said to have been a drawn fight, which means that the rebels were whipped. Gen. JOHNSTON had taken command of the rebel army in Tennessee. The Richmond journals were still grieving over the losses inflicted by AVERELL'S great raid.

Late advices from North Carolina state that considerable numbers of rebel soldiers, including officers, are now delivering themselves up as deserters, and offering to abide by the conditions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. On the 15th inst. a whole company of the Third North Carolina cavalry (rebel) were captured by a party of our troops near Washington, North Carolina. Recruiting in North Carolina still continues active. One loyal white regiment has been raised in the Newbern district, and is under the command of Col. MCCRELLISS, and the second, under the command of Capt. CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, is rapidly filling up, and about three hundred men have been enlisted within the last six or eight weeks by his personal exertions. Another regiment of white soldiers from North Carolina has been raised by Gen. BURNSIDE in East Tennessee. To these must be added the two regiments of colored volunteers that have been raised, and are now in service. A cavalry regiment of blacks is also recruiting by Major GARRARD, of the Third New-York cavalry. This last regiment is obtaining nearly one hundred recruits a day.

Gen. WOOD, of the Army of the Cumberland, has filed, in the United States Adjutant-General's office, a reply to the allegations in ROSECRANS' report that he was responsible for the second day's defeat at the battle of Chickamauga.

COLLINS and MCKENNA, two of the *Chesapeake* pirates, were arrested on Sunday at St. Johns, N. F. Yesterday they were taken before a police magistrate, but, on application of their counsel, the hearing was postponed for a week.

A contraband mail, destined for the South, has been captured in Baltimore. The correspondence implicates several persons of prominence.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Olympus*, from Liverpool, Dec. 16, arrived yesterday morning, bringing three days' later European advices. Two more American merchantmen are reported to have been destroyed off Java Head by the pirate *Alabama* on the 19th of November—one was the bark *Amanda*, of Malon, and the other the clipper ship *Winged Arrow*, of New-York. Both vessels were homeward bound from the East Indies with valuable cargoes. The circumstances connected with the alleged enlistment of 15 Irishmen on board the United States gunboat *Kearsarge*, at Cork, were being privately investigated by the police and Customs officials at Queenstown. The London *Times'* correspondent at Richmond points to the fact that the blockade is now so vigorous that access to the Confederate coast is both dangerous and difficult. The powerful 50-gun iron-clad frigate *Minotaur* was launched on the Thames on the 15th inst. The Holstein question remained in a threatening condition. England had officially notified Denmark that in case her integrity should be threatened by the Germanic Confederation she would find her an ally on whose assistance she could rely. [illegible] Dane on the 14th inst. 17,000 men [illegible] for the purpose of the Federal Executive.

The steamship Great Eastern will probably be sold by tender. It is proposed to have her sold in separate lots, each lot down to $1,000. If [illegible] it will have to be [illegible] one or [illegible] there is a low

against such proceedings in England. The individuals who draw the vessel will certainly have an elephant on their hands.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of [illegible] held its [illegible] meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday; but it is [illegible] that [illegible] by special call to-day.

In the Board of Councilmen, President JONES stated that the Mayor had some objections to the demands made upon the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, in the resolutions concurred in at the previous meeting, and he would like to veto and the consequent defeat of the resolutions for this year. He moved to request the Mayor to return them for such modifications as the Mayor desired. The request was made and the resolutions were returned, and referred to the Railroad Committee, who soon afterward, reported substitute resolutions conforming with the Mayor's views, which were adopted. These require the running of a car every ten minutes above Fifty-ninth-street, and up to Eighty-fourth-street, the laying of the rails above Eighty-fourth-street as rapidly as the grade of the avenue progresses, and the keeping of a stationary car for the shelter of passengers waiting at Eighty-fourth-street. The former resolutions required the running of every car up to that point, which the Mayor thought was unnecessary. The Committee on National Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, with appropriations in blank, to erect a monument over the remains of the late Alderman ANDREW FREEMAN. The blank was filled with the sum of $5,000, and then the resolution was adopted by unanimous consent. The Comptroller [illegible] increasing the pay of the Croton Aqueduct Department laborers and sewers to $2 per day, reported in favor of granting the increase to both classes of workmen, and the report was adopted. The Board adjourned to 12 o'clock M. on Thursday.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that intelligence has been received from the Department of the Gulf of the occupation of the Lafourche District by the rebels—our forces having a short time previously fallen back into the Parish of St. James. The occupation will do the rebels no good, as the position just at present is not an important one for either side. A rebel expedition into Bayou Lafourche is said to have resulted in the capture of the steamers *Amy One* and *Lafourche*, with nearly all on board, including, it is said, Col. KILBURN, the former Provost-Marshal of New-Orleans.

The Quebec *Daily News*, speaking of the capture of the *Chesapeake*, says, notwithstanding the sympathy it feels for the rebel cause, that "the cruel and cold-blooded murder of the Second Engineer, and the shooting down of an unarmed crew, is one of the darkest crimes we have read of since the days of LAFITTE and the pirates of the Spanish Main. It was not only cruel, but cowardly butchery, which no excuse can palliate. The people of Halifax, in their sympathy for the Southern Confederacy, have committed a grievous error, and unless every means is taken to exculpate those murderers, the city will remain under an eternal stigma of disgrace."

The steamship *North Star*, from Aspinwall, Dec. 19, arrived yesterday. She brings no news. Her specie invoice foots up $168,000.

It is stated that the rebel officers brought to this port from New-Orleans on the steamer *Mississippi*, were all put under oath, prior to going on board, that they would not conspire against those in charge of the vessel, or conduct themselves otherwise than in a proper manner.

Letters from the Eighth New-Jersey regiment, dated near Brandy Station, Va., on the 21st, state that out of 143 men ready for duty, 72 have re-enlisted, including the whole of Co. A, and two-thirds of Co. H. All these men have been credited to Jersey City.

Rev. L. WARD BATES, formerly Adjutant-General of this State, died at Germantown, Pa., on Tuesday last. Mr. B. was born in Rochester, from which place he was sent to the Assembly in 1842, and was appointed Adjutant-General of the State in 1851, serving until 1855, soon after which he assumed orders in the Episcopal Church. At the time of his death he was rector of the Episcopal Church at Germantown.

The Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN died in Augusta, Me., on Wednesday last, the 23d instant, aged 75 years. Dr. TAPPAN was the last survivor of the children of Rev. Dr. DAVID and MARY (SAWYER) TAPPAN, and was born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 7, 1788.

In the United States District Court at Boston, last week, before Judge SPRAGUE, the steamer *Robert E. Lee* and cargo were condemned as prizes, no claimants having appeared.

The Stock Market was firm in its speculative tone, and higher in prices yesterday. Gold was also a fraction dearer, and Exchange on London 166@166¼ ₩ cent. The demand for the Popular Loan was over two and a half millions.

Business was much impeded yesterday by the rain-storm. Flour was quiet and depressed. Wheat was heavy and drooping. Corn was more sought after and was firmer. Provisions were more active. Pork and Lard were cheaper. Whisky was in fair demand, at unchanged prices. Cotton was in very moderate request at irregular rates. Groceries were quiet. Freights dull and declining.

About 2,600 fresh, and some 300 stale cattle were on sale at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. Besides these, several hundred were known to be on the way, otherwise the numbers would have been insufficient and higher rates prevailed. Good cattle sold off quickly, at a slight advance from last week, or at 11c@12c. ₩ lb.—a few pairs at 13c—and ordinary to fair beeves at 8c. @10c. Government agents took 250, and butchers purchased nearly all the remainder, leaving a clear market for to-day's arrivals, which are expected to reach 600 head.

THE PROBLEM OF MILITARY REORGANIZATION.—By to-morrow, or next day, the first New-York regiment from the army of the Potomac, that has reinlisted for the war, in accordance with the provisions of Gen. MEADE'S order, will reach home on its furlough of thirty-five days. The regiment is the Sixth New-York cavalry, Col. DAVIES. We may expect others in brisk succession, and we have no doubt the presence of these veterans will give recruiting a fillip, such as has not been witnessed since the grand days of the uprising—for no recruiting sergeants could possibly work with a tithe of the effect of these war-tried heroes. If the day has gone by for public receptions and military parades, we have still no doubt that our people will find the means of showing, by private honor and welcome, a just appreciation of the patriotic impulses that prompt our reinlisting veterans.

We trust this all-important business of reorganizing will be entered upon promptly, and in such a way as at once to afford the regiments that purpose to reenlist an opportunity to enjoy their furlough, and not to dangerously deplete the army. That good use of the interval of Winter inaction will have to be made becomes manifest from a very simple calculation. Not more than three months now remains before the season of Spring campaigning will be upon us. Roughly, we may say this gives time for three successive batches to return and enjoy their furlough of thirty-five days. Thus if we estimate the numerical force of the Army of the Potomac at sixty thousand men, and should three-fourths of each organization (making a total of forty-five thousand men) propose reinlisting, it would, at a single stroke, subtract fifteen thousand men from the effective force of the army. This would be a very serious reduction and might even compel Gen. MEADE to contract his line, were there not small probability of LEE's attempting any enterprises this Winter. We urge that the work of reorganization should be begun six weeks ago, that is, the moment it was apparent we would not have a Winter campaign; now that it is [illegible] is all active, earnest desire to reorganize the [illegible] upon, [illegible] of the day. Its importance is incalculable, for our whole military prospects hang upon it.

A Mere Sham if Effective" Blockade.

The reluctant testimony of the rebel press at home and rebel agents abroad gives us at length the admission of a perfect blockade of the Southern coast. We say a *perfect* blockade, not merely an "effective" blockade. *That* even foreign malice has been compelled to acknowledge we have kept up from the start. But a blockade may be quite "effective," within the legal definition of the term—that is, may be so real and stringent as to make it hazardous to attempt to run it—and yet be very far from practically complete.

There is no doubt that, before we got possession of the principal points on the Southern seaboard, and before the coast guard became as vigilant as it has been of late, the rebels were able to draw from abroad through the ports of Beaufort, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New-Orleans and the Rio-Grande, immense supplies of arms, ammunition, sheep, clothing, engines, and a thousand other articles of warlike and domestic use. Even after Beaufort, Savannah, (that is from a maritime point of view Fort Pulaski,) and New-Orleans had succumbed to the Union arms, all the watchfulness of our blockading squadrons could not prevent the rebels from obtaining very extensive supplies through the ports that remained.

The great numbers of channels leading into Charleston harbor presented such peculiar facilities for the entrance of the swift, light steamers from Nassau, that there was probably some color of truth in the boast of the rebel press that the entries at the Custom-house of Charleston were heavier than at any time since the revolution. Wilmington and the Rio-Grande presented almost equal facilities; and while the rebels had these three ports the profits of blockade-running were found to be still sufficiently large to induce Scotch and English firms to make heavy ventures.

But the past six months have brought grief to the rebels and their British commercial friends. From the moment Gen. GILLMORE seized the key to Charleston harbor in the possession of Morris Island, he was able to look fast the door against the entry of any contraband interlopers. From the moment Gen. BANKS landed at Brazos, the hospitable highway of the Rio Grande became henceforth to the rebels a perfect *cul-de-sac*. Being thus cut off from the two main inlets of contraband commerce, they have of late been reduced to the single port of Wilmington. But even this is now under such vigilant surveillance as to be practically [illegible] to the rebels, as they [illegible]. The chance of running in one vessel a month, which has been the rate of late, can hardly pay for the risk of the venture.

Incredible though it may seem that the resources of any navy should be able to keep up the blockade of a coast (two thousand miles in extent—and we remember how the proposition to do so was, on the first proclamation of blockade, jeered at throughout Europe as a bit of Yankee brag or bombast,—yet the problem assumes proportions much less formidable, when we come to consider what are the material conditions requisite to make a port really available for the purposes of profitable blockade-running. It is evident that it must not only be one presenting hydrographic facilities for the entry of blockade-runners, but it must be on one of the *great lines of transportation*, that is, it must be on or in the immediate vicinity of a railroad. Now it is astonishing in running the eye down the Southern seaboard to observe how few are the points which in no vast a stretch of coast fulfill these conditions. We find, in fact, that the number is limited to Beaufort, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New-Orleans. There are, indeed, other harbors in abundance; but they present no means for the distribution of supplies, and are, therefore, not available for contraband trade. Now, it is the fact that we have all these points in our possession, or so completely sealed up by our squadrons that renders the blockade not merely "effective," but *perfect*.

This fact is beginning to be found out by the British trading friends of the rebels, and their ventures will become fewer and fewer the more thoroughly they realize it. However strong their sympathy with their Southern friends may be, it will be apt to receive a cold chill from Secretary WELLES' stunning exhibit, that *over one thousand prizes, valued at more than thirteen millions of dollars*, have been taken by our blockading squadrons! We are disposed to feel some regret at this result for the sake of our gallant blue-jackets, who have been filling their pockets with the fat proceeds of the prize-money; but the stringency with which this complete shutting out of all material aid and comfort from abroad must press upon the rebels, cannot fail to tell fearfully on their fortunes. They are now under an "exhausted receiver," where famine must ere long come upon them.

PROGRESS IN ARKANSAS.—Our military successes in Arkansas promise to be the least substantial fruit of the presence of the Union forces. Since the rebel power in that State was broken, not less than seven thousand citizens have voluntarily come in to Little Rock and taken the oath of allegiance. And as the best proof of the sincerity of their loyalty, five thousand have joined the Union army and are now in the ranks fighting the rebels. The same happy result has attended the Union arms wherever they have tapped the territory of the rebellion. In fact, we have now in the Union army soldiers from almost every revolted State—from (not to mention Kentucky and Missouri) Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, (two full brigades) Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas; and Gen. BANKS is now forming a couple of regiments of loyal Texans. And in this count we must, with

enough to have the cat let out of the bag at once. We now know exactly what the "Emperor of China" looks like. His hat is hollow-crowned and high-shaped, wears a drove-pipe tile, and Tartar boots rather rusty and the worse for wear), and is the very counterfeit presentment of that ornament of the "Rogue's Gallery," JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WHAT FLOORS THE A JOKE NEVER SEEMS.—We are glad to find that, notwithstanding the desperate condition of monetary affairs, and the dissolution of military matters in rebeldom, they can nevertheless get up a laugh in Richmond occasionally. We see that Rev. Dr. HOGE is reported by the Richmond press as having "moved the mirth of his hearers" in the last lecture of several which he delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association there. The subject of their mirth was not indigenous to the soil, but came from foreign lands, and ran the blockade with Dr. HOGE himself.

It seems that when Dr. HOGE was abroad on his Bible-and-money-begging tour in England, among the celebrities whom he visited was THOMAS CARLYLE, whose deep and broad views of the question which has occupied more space and time and thought for the past three years in England and here than all others put together, were recently put forth, as our readers will recollect, in eight or ten lines in a magazine. Naturally enough he and Dr. HOGE communed together about this subject on which they could sympathize so entirely, and *this conversation the Doctor now* turned to account, and, as the *Enquirer* says, "moved the mirth of his hearers by a capital recitation of CARLYLE'S characteristic reflections on the *repulse* of the Yankees off Charleston, and the hanging of the negroes by the New-York mob, which latter the great Scotchman regarded as 'the grimmest joke of all the ages.'"

We wonder a little at the lack of good taste which led "the great Scotchman" to speak to the Doctor of this effort of their fellow-laborers in the same great cause, as a joke of any kind. Grim, indeed, it was, but it was grim earnest to both the doctors and the sufferers; and it is discouraging to have the exertions of those who are striving to help us pronounced a "joke."

"And then, again, it displayed a most lamentable ignorance of the subject. Why, Dr. HOGE could have paralleled it a hundred times over without any difficulty. It was no new thing. The New-York *Seven-thirty* could never have taken out a patent for their little joke. It could have been gravely a hundred times over by the best Southern testimony that hanging negroes, and even burning them, to establish the slave system upon a surer foundation, was no new invention, but had been practiced throughout the South for years. So that really, to call this little joke the grimmest one of the present age would have been a great mistake. The joke perpetrated by the man in London, who poisoned his wife and two children in a cab, was quite worthy to be compared with it; but we believe that occurred since this interview between CARLYLE and Dr. HOGE; and to bring "all the ages" in was an act of injustice, which we are surprised that Mr. CARLYLE should have been guilty of. The massacre of St. Bartholomew was a joke of precisely the same kind, and far more extensive. And certainly it is enough to make all the old Inquisitors turn in their graves to hear their labors in this jocular line spoken of so disparagingly.

Well, Mr. CARLYLE and Dr. HOGE are entitled to have their laugh at whatever they may think laughable. We are also entitled to our own views on the matter, and we must say that we can hardly fail which is the more melancholy joke, that CARLYLE should have said such a thing, or that one who bears the title of a Christian minister, should have repeated it for the purpose of raising a laugh before any audience. If any audience in the world could give way to such ghastly mirth, it could hardly be found anywhere outside of rebeldom.

"A MAN CONVINCED AGAINST HIS WILL, &c."—The London *Times* affords an excellent illustration of the truth of the old proverb, that "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." It did not want to believe that BRAGG had actually been driven from his intrenchments before Chattanooga by Gen. GRANT; but the proofs of the exploit were apparently so strong and overwhelming, that it was at last compelled to admit the fact, although it did so reluctantly and grudgingly. But the "Thunderer" is coming back to its old ground. In its issue of Dec. 14, it reviews our military "situation," complains of the indecisiveness of our battles, expresses a little mild surprise at the satisfaction and confidence displayed by the "Northern people," and adds complacently:

"Confidence, however, they have always been, even when their channels showed much hopeless to observers on this side of the Atlantic, but they can now point to some considerable achievements in the campaign of the expiring year. They have captured two formidable strongholds, and they have gained one real victory. We are hardly disposed by this title the 'little success' of Grant against Bragg, but Gettysburg was a pitched battle fairly won. True, it led to no results. Yet the Federals will probably be disposed to make the best of their successes without estimating too curiously the weight they may carry in determining the balance of fortune or ascertaining the cost of the war."

It is to be hoped that by this time the Thunderer has received the Richmond *Whig*, which announced with such emphasis, regarding the battle of Chattanooga, that for the first time in the history of the war, Confederate troops had been put to flight by the enemy! Possibly this frank admission may remove the conscientious scruples of the *Times*, and lead it to admit that GRANT really gained a "victory" over BRAGG.

STORES IN IRON-CLADS.—We are very glad to learn that in the construction of the new monitors great heed has been paid to the all-important element of *speed*. This has been one of the chief radical defects of those that have hitherto been built. Some of them, we believe, have even been able to exceed four knots an hour. This, of course, renders them utterly useless as cruisers, a function which, in the service to which they were originally designed, namely, harbor defence, is of little importance. But the new monitors, furnished with powerful engines, will make from six or eight knots an hour, and will be [illegible] those of the *Tecumseh* type having a speed of twelve, and those of the *Dictator* type of fifteen knots an hour.

THE FORTUNE OF LONGSTREET'S COLUMN.—The fortune of LONGSTREET'S column is the greatest puzzle of the war. It has a perfect mystery how he continues to subsist his force; for rich though the great Virginia and Tennessee valley is, it has already been drained by two months' occupancy of BRAGG'S army. He is entirely without base of supplies or lines of communication. To add to the embarrassment of his situation, AVERELL has cut off all possibility of his drawing supplies from Lynchburgh or Richmond. He cannot possibly rejoin the rebel army at Dalton, for GRANT is in his way; and he has a march of four hundred miles over the foothills and roads of the season into Virginia, while giving the colored and the contrabands credit for every imaginable energy, push and perseverance, it is impossible to conceive how it can fail to be almost utterly broken and used up—its transportation destroyed and its artillery and material abandoned. A very short period now must decide LONGSTREET'S fate.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The storm last night interfered seriously with what would otherwise have been the fullest and most brilliant house of the season; but it did not interrupt the performance, which took place, and was unusually spirited. FANCELLI'S opera is an established favorite with the public. It is always sure to draw forth abundance of applause, and to be listened to attentively to the highly pyrotechnic end. The admirable declamation of the solo parts during Mr. MAGGINI'S *Ave*, added to peculiarly fine reasons why the work is popular. It is almost impossible to hear Signor MORTIMER to great advantage. Signor ELIZIO has a splendid *rôle*. It was written for him, and is entirely within the best part of his voice. Mme. MARONI sings and acts with the greatest spirit, and SUSINI, as the slave, has one of the two *rôles* in which she is absolutely good. The performance last evening gave complete satisfaction to those present.

On Wednesday evening—the last night of the week—Mr. MAGGINI will give GOUNOD'S "Faust." This work was played magnificently on Friday last. We have never heard it given with greater effect. The leading artists are now in fine vein, and no pleasanter entertainment may be anticipated than Wednesday's performance.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE.—The holiday performances will be continued at the BROADWAY Amphitheatre every afternoon during the present week, and that graceful and accomplished of equestriennes, Miss LOUISE THOMPSON, will appear at each entertainment. New features have been announced for Monday evening, including the first appearance of Mr. TOMLINSON in his famous impersonation of the Irish soldier or bridle. The comical adventures of Billy Button on his journey to Brighton will constitute the performances, both afternoon and evening.

THE MINSTRELS.—The Minstrels during the past week has been crowded with the young and the old, pleasing information, feeling rewarded and having amusement. More people have paid their respects to the monarchs of the wilds and the wonders of other places than ever did in a shorter time in any menagerie. From the elongated giraffe to the compressed white mice, all those attractions are immensely received. During this week there will be three daily performances of the trained elephant, mules, &c. Holiday week finds no more entertaining resort than the Minstrels.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The New Oath of Allegiance Administered to Refugees—Began Stories About Blockade Running.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The new oath of allegiance has been administered to a number of rebel officers and soldiers who have recently come into our lines to accept of the pardon offered by President LINCOLN. They bring intelligence from a large number similarly situated, who intend to do likewise at the earliest opportunity.

Late Wilmington papers announce the arrival of that port of the blockade-running steamers in great numbers. A refugee who has just reached here, says that 12 arrived there the night before he left. The plan of leasing out the abandoned plantations in Eastern North Carolina, adopted by Hon. DAVID HEARON, Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department here, is proving a great success to the Treasury Department, and also a great benefit to the laboring classes of both colors, who are soon to present Mr. HEARON, whom they regard as a benefactor, with a handsome testimonial.

AN ENTIRE COMPANY OF REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1863.

The post of Washington and its commander, Col. MCCRELLISS, have the capture of another entire company of rebels to place to their credit—this time not of guerrillas, but of the Third North Carolina cavalry. A party of about one hundred of the Pittsburgh Pennsylvania volunteers, commanded by Capt. BARKLEY, started from the town at sunset of the 15th inst., and after a march of twenty-four miles, came upon the enemy's camp. The night was dark and rainy, rendering it possible for our troops to come upon the rebels undiscovered, and a complete surprise was consequently effected, the enemy being taken in their tents asleep, without the firing of a gun. The number taken was 94, with their horses, equipments and arms.

The appearance of their horses furnishes satisfactory evidence of the scarcity of forage in the State of North Carolina.

The surprising party was led by Mr. HOGE, who acts as guide, and who has previously been of great use upon our cavalry expeditions. On this occasion he entered this rebel camp alone in advance of the attack, and reconnoitered the enemy's position.

LARGE FIRE IN A HAT AND FELT WAREHOUSE—DAMAGE OVER $10,000.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the three-story brick building situated on the northwest corner of Market-street and Water-street. Before the flames could be extinguished the entire building and contents were destroyed. It was occupied as a warehouse for hat and straw by Messrs. TRUE, FRANCIS & TRUE. It was a large establishment, extending about 100 feet on Water-street, and more than that distance on Market-street. They estimate their damage at over $5,000 on stock, and are insured for $3,500 in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The building was known as No. 35 Market-street. The flames communicated to the upper stories of the Bowne brick building, No. 66, also occupied by Messrs. TRUE & Co., as a feed-store. Their loss here, by fire and water, is over $2,000 on stock; slightly insured. Both the buildings were owned by the estate of ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, and are fully insured. The estimated damage on them is between $4,000 and $5,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

READINGS FROM THE POETS.—Miss ADAMS SHAW, a young lady who has given very acceptable readings from Shakespeare and the Poets, in private circles, will make her public début at Dodworth Hall to-morrow evening. An excellent programme has been prepared, to which Mr. A. H. BARNEY has contributed a portrait of the young lady. The entertainment will commence at 8 o'clock.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.
A SKETCH OF ITS ORGANIZATION AND ITS WORK.
Just published, and for sale by
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 24 Bromfield-st.

NEW BOOKS
NOW READY.
THE HOLIDAYS
AT
GALLIFF'S.
ALL COMPETITION
DEFIED.
Those in want of Books for Presents, and
the Trade generally,
Are invited to call at
No. 291 Broadway,
Where they will find a large and well-selected stock, at prices which defy competition.
N. B. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

AN ESSENTIAL ADJUNCT TO EVERY HOUSE.
Just published,
THE LADIES' HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT,
A Splendid Assortment,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
A Splendid Assortment,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
GIFT BOOKS.
Splendid Assortment,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
A. T. S. M. JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 108 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-ST., N. Y.

HOWARD MISSION.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF the Howard Mission Fair having been postponed until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, the Managers have concluded to keep open the Store, No. 76 Bleecker-st., for the sale of Fancy Articles, &c., &c., during the week. Donations will be thankfully received.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.—
LEWIS FANCY CO., 76 FULTON-ST.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FINE AND MEDIUM QUALITIES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES. FOR SALE BY
C. C. ALLEN,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, Cutlery, Fancy Soaps, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Gold Pens, Pencils, Pen and Pencil Cases, Steel Pens, Gold Chains, Bracelets, Pins, Rings, Ear Drops, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Keys, Thimbles, Scissors, Steel Beads, Purses, Bags, Baskets, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Backgammon Boards, Chessmen, Dominoes, Cribbage Boards, Playing Cards, Backgammon Men, Dice Boxes, Dice, Counters, Tooth Picks, Ivory Tablets, Ivory Rules, Ivory Balls, Ivory Dice, Ivory Counters, Ivory Backgammon Men, Ivory Chessmen, Ivory Dominoes, Ivory Cribbage Boards, Ivory Cribbage Men, Ivory Dice Boxes, Ivory Backgammon Boards, Ivory Chess Boards, Ivory Work Boxes, Ivory Dressing Cases, Ivory Writing Desks, Ivory Portmonnaies, Ivory Pocket Books, Ivory Bags, Ivory Baskets, Ivory Purses, Ivory Fans, Ivory Paper Knives, Ivory Folders, Ivory Bodkins, Ivory Crochet Needles, Ivory Knitting Needles, Ivory Netting Needles, Ivory Tatting Needles, Ivory Rulers, Ivory Pencil Cases, Ivory Pen and Pencil Cases, Ivory Pens, Ivory Pencils, Ivory Penholders, Ivory Pen Cases, Ivory Pen Wipers, Ivory Pen Knives, Ivory Pen Cleaners, Ivory Pen Racks, Ivory Pen Trays, Ivory Pen Stands, Ivory Pen Rests, Ivory Pen Hol

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
OFFICE OF PIKE & HATCH,
No. 20 WALL-ST.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS.

TWENTY BONDS on hand and only Morrisania Railroad Bonds remaining unsold. Pays seven per cent. Interest. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 20 Wall-st., up to the 1st day of January next. The Bonds are issued in sums of $100, $500 and $1,000, and are payable in 1874. Interest payable on the 1st day of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HAVEMEYERS & ELDRIDGE,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,
Have for sale Government Securities, Gold, Exchange, &c., at the lowest market rates.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY A. HERRIN & SON,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
Dealers in all descriptions of Foreign Exchange, Gold, and Government Securities.

U. S. 5-20's FREE CERT. BONDS
bought and sold at the highest rates.

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U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
HENRY A. HERRIN & SON,
No. 2 WALL-ST.,
Corner of BROAD.

FINANCIAL.

DARLING, BRIGHAM & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.,
Have for sale U. S. 5-20 Bonds, Gold, Exchange, Stocks, &c.

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DENISON, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 25 WALL-ST.,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Subscriptions received for 7-30 BONDS and 5-20 BONDS, and CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS issued on deposit.
Special care given to the business of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.

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HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold, Bills of Exchange, &c., on favorable terms.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE & SANDERSON,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM, Bankers,
No. 61 William-st., New-York,
FOR $2,000,000
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Bearing 7 3-10 per cent. interest in gold.
Principal and interest payable in New-York.
Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 61 William-st., New-York, and at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill.
Subscribers will be required to pay 10 per cent. on the amount subscribed on the 1st day of January, 1865, and the balance in such installments as may be required by the Company, not exceeding 10 per cent. each, at intervals of not less than 30 days.
Interest will be allowed on all payments made in advance of the dates fixed for the same.
Subscription books will be closed on the 31st inst.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

CLARK & DODGE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 51 WALL-ST.,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

DUNHAM, PARISH & BRO.,
No. 52 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 WALL-ST.,
Have for sale
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS
at the lowest current rate of premium.
Also, 7-30 BONDS.
Also, GOLD and EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TAINTER & HOOPER,
No. 27 WALL-ST.,
Have for sale
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS,
at the lowest current rate of premium.
Also, 7-30 BONDS.
Also, GOLD and EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
DENISON, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 25 WALL-ST.,
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

LAWRENCE & SANDERSON,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Receive accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants, allowing interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell Gold, Government Securities, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Execute orders for Stocks and Bonds at the Regular Board of Brokers.
Make Collections and Transfers of Money throughout the United States.
Issue Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Make Loans on Collaterals.

FINANCIAL.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & SCHRAMM, Bankers,
No. 61 William-st., New-York,
FOR $2,000,000
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN

RAILROADS.

RAILWAY, connecting EAST with WEST, from foot of Cedar-st. Now run via the Erie Railway, over Pavonia ferry, to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with roads for all points in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
E. B. COCHRAN, Gen'l Freight Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 A.M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 A.M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N.B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry, 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave Hunter's Point and 34th-st. East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hampton, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 P. M.

Sunday accommodation trains leave Hunter's Point for Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Jamaica, at 9 A. M., 1 and 9 P. M.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 9 A. M. and 9 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. SEAMONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.
Express, 2:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	Express, 2:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Albany, 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.	Albany, 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:30 P. M.	

On SUNDAYS, at 8:30 P. M. Omnibuses connect.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Wells's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Lansingburgh.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave Dock, foot of Duane-st., as follows:

7:30 A. M.—Mail, daily, for Owego, Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, &c. Also, for Newburgh, Middletown, Otisville, Port Jervis and Monroe.

10 A. M.—Way, for Hackensack, Suffern, Goshen and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

4:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Susquehanna, &c. Also, for Piermont, Nyack, Haverstraw, Newburgh and Otisville. Sunday train starts from foot of Duane-st. only.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. REES will leave the wharf, foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Point's River and Squankum. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A Freight Train leaves Manchester at 7:30 A. M., and Long Branch at 8:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. Freight received at Pier No. 1, North River, until 3 P. M. R. S. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodation. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Sunday trains leave at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Albany at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey Mondays only, at 5:30 A. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-ST.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 16, 1863, trains will leave as follows:

Mail train for Easton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and the West, at 9 A. M.

Express for Easton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and the West, at 4 P. M.

Express for Morristown, Dover, Denville, Rockaway, Hackettstown, Washington, Belvidere, Delaware Water Gap, Scranton, Great Bend, Binghamton, Owego, Ithaca, Geneva, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago and the West, at 6:30 P. M.

Express for Morristown, Dover, Denville, Rockaway, Hackettstown, Washington, at 11:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.

J. B. BABBINGER, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE SHORTEST TIME.—DR. WARD & CO., Physicians and Surgeons, 2 Bond-st., New-York, (late of 7 Bond-st.) Dr. WARD has had the benefit of three years' practice in the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, in the discrimination of the only certain and reliable remedies for the cure of a private character. In 20 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Urinary Complaints than all others combined. A cure may still be had in less time and at less expense than any other one or will, and without the least hindrance from business. Those of either sex who have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 2 Bond-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE.—ST. DR. POWERS, SUCCESSOR to Comstock and Co., No. 17 Ann-st., Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and late of Paris, where these diseases can receive prompt treatment—without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, scrofula, and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., of many years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of these complaints, enables him to cure in a few days those who have been given up by others. Dr. P. would call the attention of the afflicted to the fact that he is never known to fail in curing recent cases in from one to three weeks. This particular agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The ages to consult Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and Kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most perfect, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world. Secret diseases of both sexes. Office, No. 17 Ann-st., near Broadway. (Astor House.) Hours, 9 to 2 and 6 to 8. Sundays, 9 to 1. Dr. P. will be found at home for consultation, and positively no other office in the United States and Canada. Dr. Powers' Pamphlet, addressed to any part of the country, for two stamps. Beware of quacks and advertising pretenders.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very thing to recover the regular system, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase direct from Dr. POWERS, 17 Ann-st., New-York.

SOMETHING NEW.—DR. WEBB'S LADY'S GUARDIAN, a safe and reliable remedy for ladies, relieving the most obstinate cases, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the suffering patient. Office No. 97 Liberty-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WEBB can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

MANHOOD AND THE VICES OF YOUTH explained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications. Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Sold by DR. POWERS, 17 Ann-st., near Broadway. Pamphlet addressed to any part of the country for two stamps. Beware of counterfeits. Genuine only at 17 Ann-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. RICIGEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women and Children, has published, for the benefit of the afflicted, a book entitled THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, a medico-historical treatise on Women, in health and disease, from girlhood to old age. Price $1. Sold only by the author, No. 129 Fulton-st., New-York. Sent to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing the price and address. See No. 1,424 New-York Times. Also, DR. RICIGEAU'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for Female Irregularities. (After Physic, and No. 13 Address.) Sold by DR. RICIGEAU & CO., No. 15 Gold-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BY PRETENDED DOCTORS, who, after having received a few months' instruction in a medical college, or a certain class, in which he has served no time, puts up his name, and calls himself Doctor. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption in business or change of diet. DR. HUNTER'S is an old established, well-known physician, who has had the largest practice in the city, and is in the morning hours of attendance, at his office, No. 51 Chatham-st., where he can be consulted on cases requiring immediate relief, or those that the patient is ashamed to mention to the Doctor himself. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by writing a full description of their case. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Those who have been the Doctor's patients, and have been cured, can refer to him. Those who have been cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance can be cured at home by writing a full description of their case, addressed to DR. HUNTER, No. 51 Chatham-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in 30 minutes after taking, remove all pain, and in a few days cure the worst case. They never been regarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, of every physical extremity, this universal medicine is earnestly recommended, as it contains restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 49 Chatham-st., corner of Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circular.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very thing to recover the regular system, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase direct from Dr. POWERS, 17 Ann-st., New-York.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 28.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Officers from the front to-night say that a small rebel cavalry force held the north bank of the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford. Our forces occupy Cedar Mountain. There was a little skirmishing on Saturday, occasioned, it is supposed, by our army extending its picket lines on the right.

The rebel army has gone into winter quarters between Gordonsville and Orange Court-house.

GEN. BUTLER'S COMMAND EXTENDED.

By order of the War Department, the County of St. Mary's, Md., and Counties of Northampton and Accomac, eastern shore of Virginia, are annexed to Gen. Butler's command. Several negro regiments will at once be recruited from that district.

CONDITION OF CONTRABANDS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Col. Eaman, of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission, arrived here to-day from a tour of inspection of the contraband plantations in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. His report of the condition of the colored laborers has been sent to the War Department. Their treatment is represented to be outrageous. Col. Eaman, in conjunction with Mr. Mullen, Agent of the Treasury Department, has been ordered to visit each plantation, and to adopt such measures as will at once remedy the evils complained of.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER INGALLS AND CHIEF COMMISSARY CLARK RELIEVED.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster, and Col. Clark, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac, were to-day relieved. Gen. Ingalls' successor has not yet been announced. Col. Clark is ordered to New-York. Maj. Wilson takes his place.

DEMAND FOR OFFICERS FOR COLORED TROOPS.

Exigencies of the public service require many more officers for colored regiments, presumably line officers. Gen. Casey's board is hard at work examining candidates, but is unable to supply the demand. Sixty captains and lieutenants are wanted immediately. One hundred and fifty would be received in the next two weeks could they be obtained.

The Fifty-third regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers arrived here this evening, en route for Pottsville, to recruit, thirty days' leave of absence having been granted them for that purpose. This regiment has participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. It is now commanded by Lieut.-Col. McMichael, Col. Ewing being in command of the Fourth brigade, First division, Second Army corps.

THE FRAUDS AT ALEXANDRIA, ETC.

Investigations into the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department at Alexandria are still progressing, and the old Capitol receives almost daily some of the parties implicated in the recent frauds. The contractors come in for a full share of the penalties.

MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD.

An army Medical Board for examining Candidates for Assistant Surgeons of volunteers, Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons of colored troops, Contract Physicians and Medical Cadets, has been ordered to meet in New-York on the twenty-sixth.

BOARD RELIEVED CONVENED.

Col. [illegible] of the forces recently sent to Key, Decatur, New-York, for cavalry service in his department, has been condemned as worthless.

[illegible] OF [illegible] OF THE SOUTHWEST.

The War Department has refused permission to agents of Boston, Worcester and other cities and towns in Massachusetts, to enlist contrabands in this district and at Fortress Monroe, to be credited to the quotas of those places in Massachusetts. Enlistments already made in this city and in Georgetown for Rhode Island, were made without the sanction of the authorities.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have been chartered since Dec. 15, 1863:

Name.	Capital.
First National Bank of Moliere, Illinois	$ 50,000
First National Bank of Chesterville, Pennsylvania	50,000
First National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana	200,000
First National Bank of Troy, New-York	200,000
First National Bank of Guysenville, Ohio	150,000
First National Bank of Bath, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of Alaim, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of Geneva, New-York	50,000
First National Bank of Hillsdale, Michigan	50,000
Third National Bank of St. Louis Missouri	100,000
First National Bank of South Charleston, Ohio	50,000
Second National Bank of Circleville, Ohio	75,000
First National Bank of Oil City, Pennsylvania	100,000
Total Capital	$1,625,000

The total number of National Banks chartered up to Dec. 26, is one hundred and seventy-three.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF NEW-MEXICO.

Maj. Nelson H. Davis, Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. A., late of the Army of the Potomac, has been announced as Inspector-General of the Department of New-Mexico, vice Maj. Henry D. Wallen, U. S. A., assigned to duty elsewhere.

THE CASE OF C. EDWARD LESTER.

The Court Martial in the case of Charles Edward Lester, a clerk in the War Department recently arrested at Harper's Ferry, Va., on the charge of being a rebel spy, has not elicited any testimony to substantiate the charge. The only evidence brought against him was that of the Provost Marshal at Harper's Ferry, who made the arrest. He testified that a man, that could not tell whether he was a soldier or a civilian, by white or black, had told him that Lester was spying around the fortifications, and upon this evidence, and this alone, he made the arrest. Lester will be immediately released. He has been confined at Harper's Ferry since September last.

GOLD IN IDAHO TERRITORY.

A Mr. Brockman, of Virginia City, Idaho Territory, to-day exhibited at the General Land-office, about $300 worth of gold nuggets taken from the gold mines in that vicinity. He says the miners are of exceeding richness, and that the miners are realizing their most sanguine anticipations. Gold seekers from all quarters are flocking to the new Eldorado.

THE WINNEBAGO LANDS.

Letters received at the Indian Office, say that the Winnebago Trust Lands in Minnesota, which are now being sold, bring considerably more than the average price fixed by law—$1 50 per acre. The average prices thus far are nearly $3 per acre.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 29.

CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

The rebel schooner *Marshal J. Smith*, laden with cotton and turpentine, and bound from Mobile to Havana, was captured off Mobile Bay after a brisk chase, and several ineffectual subterfuges in hopes of escape, by Lieut.-Commander McCann, commanding the gunboat *Kennebec*. Her manifest was thrown overboard, but it was understood that the cargo included 200 bales of cotton. A considerable sum of money was captured, which was left in charge of the Assistant-Paymaster of the *Kennebec*, subject to the order of the proper authorities. The schooner and cargo were sent to New-Orleans for adjudication. Her officers and crew consisted of the following persons: Hannah Farren, Master; H. T. Hennessy, Mate; J. F. Smith, Supercargo; John Bowen, Carpenter; Charles Hansel, Charles Williams, Thomas L. Nelson and A. E. Olsen, seamen.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

President Lincoln took a ride down the Potomac, yesterday, and is expected back to-night.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 17th inst., says that our Government has "abandoned every point respecting the treatment of negro prisoners." Now, the simple truth is, our Government has not abandoned any point. It is known that Maj.-Gen. Dix, who has superseded Gen. Meredith at the scene of operations for the exchange of prisoners, has no such instructions. The prisoners at Fort Norfolk and McHenry and Point Lookout have been placed under his orders, and he is authorized to conduct the exchange, man for man, and officer for officer, of equal rank with those manned and sent forward by himself. The object is to make the even exchange, as far as the prisoners in the rebel possession will admit; and, governed by humane motives, the effort will be made first to procure the release of those who have for the longest time been held as prisoners.

Colored troops and their officers, in conducting the exchange, will be placed on an equality with all other troops, and so of colored men in civil employment.

This is one of the points hereafter to be adjusted.

The honor and dignity of the Government, in the protection of such colored persons and their officers, will not be compromised.

The recent visit of Gen. Hitchcock to Fortress Monroe was to confer with Gen. Butler, and to communicate to him the orders of our Government upon this subject.

The object, it may be repeated, is to secure the exchange of an equal number of prisoners on each side, leaving all other questions for further determination, the excess being largely in our favor.

BLUE BOOK.

The Register or Blue Book, for 1864, by Davenport, has made its appearance here.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has recently made decisions of importance arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of Collectors relating to the proper classification, under the Tariff Act of July 14, 1862, of articles of foreign manufacture and production.

It appears that an appeal was made from the decision of the Collector at Pembina, Minnesota, assessing duty at the rate of fourteen per cent. ad valorem on certain buffalo robes imported and claimed to be entered at ten per cent. The department decided in January, 1862, that buffalo robes not being enumerated under the Act of March, 1861, were, by force of the twentieth section of the Tariff Act of 1842, liable to the same rate of duty as "furs on the skin," to wit: 10 per cent. The Act of July 14, 1862, imposes an additional duty of five per cent. on "dressed furs." It is admitted that the robes in question are dressed or tanned by the Indians, and consequently are subject to duty at the rate of 15 per centum ad valorem.

An appeal was made in behalf of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from a decision assessing duty at the rate of 35 per centum ad valorem.

An appeal was made from a decision assessing duty at the rate of 20 per cent. on certain "hares furs," on the ground the only duty which hares' furs are entitled to pay is ten per cent. ad valorem, pursuant to the 24th section of the Tariff Act of March 2, 1861, which says: "On all furs not on the skin, not dressed, not dyed, not ornamented, not advanced in value or condition by any process or manufacture not herein specified, and not specially provided for, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem. That the article in question is not imported as hatters' furs, and never used in the manufacture of hats as such, but merely worked into the form of hats for the purpose of imparting a pliancy thereto." The decision of the Collector is overruled on the ground that the article in question is a "fur not on the skin," and is unenumerated, and under the fifteenth section of the Act of March 2, 1861, is entitled to entry at the rate of ten per centum ad valorem.

A decision was made as to letter press envelopes, a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem was assessed as "manufactures of worsted," upon certain merchandise imported styled "buttons." It was claimed they could be entered as such at 30 per centum ad valorem. The report of Custom-house experts is as follows: "In our opinion, they are not buttons, strictly by law, by commercial usage, or within the meaning and intent of the law. They are too fragile, and in structure unfit for the proper purposes of buttons, but are worn as ornaments on dresses." The duty of 35 per cent. is affirmed.

An appeal was made from a decision as a "manufacture of wool and worsted," at the rate of 12 cents a pound, and 30 per cent. ad valorem—styled by the importer "Grey flannel of English manufacture, intended to be used for army clothing," and who claimed the latter if at 25 per cent. only, under the classification of "flannels." The Secretary affirmed the decision.

The decision of the Collector at the rate of three cents per pound on certain "powdered acorns" is affirmed.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Monday, Dec. 28.

The steamer *John Rea*, from New-Orleans, Dec. 16, has arrived, with 62 bales of cotton, 290 hhds. sugar and 200 bbls. molasses. The *St. Louis*, with 329 bbls. molasses for Cincinnati, and *Hope*, from New-Orleans, Dec. 17, with sugar, molasses and cotton for St. Louis.

The steamer *Gold Friend*, en route from Memphis to Cincinnati, had 500 bales of cotton added here.

The *Silver Lake*, from Vicksburgh, has 280 bales for St. Louis.

The *Hannibal*, from New-Orleans Dec. 18, arrived this morning with sugar and molasses for St. Louis.

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 20th, says, 1,223 bales of cotton have been received from Natchez and Vicksburgh and vicinity since the 14 inst.; total receipts since Sept. 1, 63,700 bales.

Memphis dates to the 20th contain no news. The steamer *Lotus Martin* had arrived with 300 bales of cotton, and the *Swan* from below with 200 bales. Everything was quiet below on the river.

The *Gondolier*, from Memphis, en route to Cincinnati, arrived this evening with over 40 bales of cotton.

Gen. McPherson, commanding at Vicksburgh, had issued orders engaging the Second Missouri artillery into cavalry, to operate against guerrillas which infested the lower river. Large steamers have been placed at their disposal, and several cannon furnished them.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Brooklyn Common Council.—At a meeting held last evening, the Railroad Committee to whom was referred the matter of requisiting the various railroad companies, submitted an ordinance in regard to the same, a former ordinance upon the same subject having been vetoed by the Mayor. The first section provides that conductors and drivers on all the Brooklyn railroad routes shall take out licenses in April of each year. Section two imposes a fine of ten dollars on each conductor and driver for not taking out a license. Section three fixes the license fee at one dollar. Section four compels the conductors and drivers, when requested, to bring the cars to a full stop in setting down and taking up passengers. Section five requires the cars of the railroad companies to designate, conspicuously within the car, the number of passengers each car is capable of accommodating with a seat. No rioting on the platform is to be permitted, and no person beyond the number such car is capable of accommodating with a seat shall be required to pay fare. This section met with considerable opposition, and a motion was eventually carried to refer the matter back to the Committee for modification until to-morrow (this evening.) The subject is then to be brought up under the head of "special order." The same Committee reported in favor of permitting the South Brooklyn and Bergen-street Railroad Company to change their route from Sackett-street, between South and Hort streets, to Degraw-street, between the same streets, and from Hoyt-street, between Sackett and Degraw streets, to Smith-street, between the same streets. Laid over until next meeting. The Mayor sent in a communication vetoing the resolution heretofore passed, which directs the cancelment of taxes on the Hay Scales Farm, on the ground that the Board has no legal power in the premises. Another effort was made to elect a Water Commissioner, but without result. The name of Mr. John H. Fort was presented, and the vote stood 11 yeas to 5 nays. It requires a two-thirds vote to elect.

Government Property Seized in a Pawnbroker's Store.—For some months past there have been indications in the vicinity of the office of Provost-Marshal Maddox, that some illegal practices were going forward in reference to guns, uniforms and equipments furnished the volunteers. Assured that all was not right, Officer Frederick was detailed to work the case, and so far succeeded that on Christmas he made a descent upon a pawnbroker's establishment in Grand-street, near Sixth, Brooklyn, E. D., and discovered a large quantity of goods. He removed about two cart-loads of muskets, government make, and cutlasses, such as are provided for cavalry. The proprietor of the establishment was arrested and will be examined immediately by the United States Commissioner in this city. His name is withheld, as a number of his patrons are yet at large, but will be promptly arrested by order of the Provost-Marshal.

Premium for Colored Soldiers.—The Brooklyn War Fund Committee has resolved to pay a premium of $10 for colored recruits, the same being in place of $15 allowed by Government for white recruits.

Brooklyn City Court, Tuesday, Dec. 29.—Nos. 14, 44, 47, 48, 54, 57, 59, 60, 61, 61½, 2, 3, 23, 24, 25, 26, 64, 65, 70, 80.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Clergyman Surprised by Santa Claus in Person.—On Christmas Eve, while the ladies of the Presbyterian Church of South Orange, N. J., were holding a Festival at the Orange Mountain House, Santa Claus himself, dressed all in fur, with the veritable pack upon his back, appeared in the midst of the company, and after distributing knives and old

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH SEWING-MACHINES

were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MOZART'S NEUTRALIZING WATER.

A Positive Antidote For Disease of Alcohol in the System.

MOZART ASSOC. Office No. 19 Union-st.

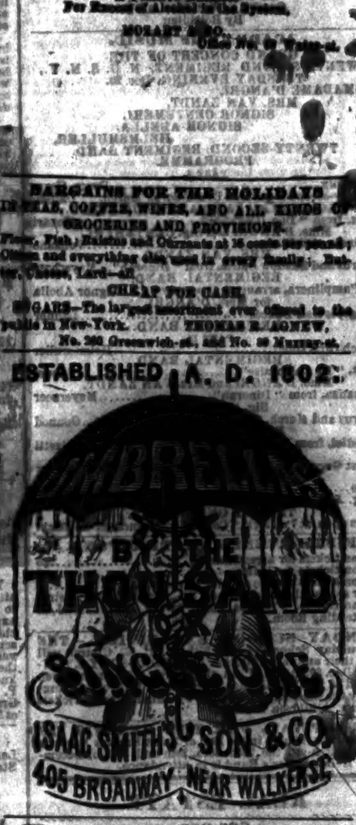
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Fresh Fish; Raisins and Currants at 10 cents per pound; Citron and everything else that is every family: Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

99 OARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS E. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st. and No. 99 Murray-st.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.



LADIES

Who are in doubt as to what to buy for presents, for their male friends, will please read the following:

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AN IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.

P. F. SMITH & BLAKE, No. 307 BROADWAY, (Large store corner of White-st.), have just opened an immense assortment of latest Paris and London novelties in

SCARFS,

Neck-ties, Gloves, Robes, Hosiery, Scarf Pins and Sleeve Buttons; Underwaists and Drawers, Travelling and Street Dress Goods, which they are prepared to sell at JUST ONE PROFIT LESS than importers' prices. Also, a full line for sale as above, 6,000 dozens gents' superior quality three and four ply linen

COLLARS

at $1 10 per dozen, or 15 cents single; warranted fully equal to the collars usually retailed at 25 to 30 per dozen.

SPORTSMEN, TOURISTS AND ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

POWERFUL AND BRILLIANT DOUBLE GLASSES.

Portability combined with great power in the Marine, Prospect, Opera and general out-door day and night double perspective glasses, will show distinctly a person to know him at from 2 to 9 miles. Sportsmen and tourists have unequaled power to examine at and improve the sight without the distressing regret of purchasing in the usual spectacle manner.

SEMMONS, Oculist's Optician, No. 46½ Broadway under the Lafarge House.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY. WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES, No. 505 BROADWAY.

N. T. ELLIN IS NOW RECEIVING ORDERS FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES, At No. 505 Broadway, Corner 22d-st.

Instruction given at residences, if required. Operators and machines sent into families.

MARVIN & CO.

ALUM PATENT FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP PROOF

SAFES.

NO. 265 BROADWAY. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

REMINGTON'S

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS, APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Now Ready—Are the best revolvers made; great power, small size, carried in vest; ship rapidly packed and free. Trade supplied. ELLIOT & ELLIOT, 374 Broadway, N. Y.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—GO TO THOS. E. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 Greenwich-st. and 99 Murray-st., and see the low price he is selling Teas, Coffee, Flour, Wines and everything else used in every family.

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM!

Than any other patient in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION.

NOR

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

AND WHO SAYS SO?

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting-House, Germantown, Pa., and Editor of the North Branch Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. The great variety in character of those complaints for which they are recommended, to them bitters, knowing from experience that any recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a mere drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Nicolas Beaver, D. D., Editor of the Evangelische Kirchen Zeitung, Reading, Pa.

Although not always desirous to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why certain may not be useful in the hands of others, to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, and on the impression that they were chiefly an ardent mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Rev. Mr. Schweitzer, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to health, the absence of pain and lassitude which had at each former season for six months before, and I feel almost convinced of regaining all I therein lost. God, and my friends, directing me to the use of it.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined. I feel, however, constrained, with great pleasure in my own family, of the medicines of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual reserve, to express my full conviction that, for general debility, dyspepsia, and especially for affections of the liver, they are a valuable remedy. I could not, it will be very readily believed, have any motive for making this statement, except to benefit my fellow-men. Yours very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD, 6th, below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of your Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. Levi Scott, Pastor of Holding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that I look upon them as a valuable medicine. In cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. S. TURNER, No. 120 North 11th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Church at Mount Pleasant, (Penn.) Baptist Church, at New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons afflicted by the same distressing disease, and have heard from them the most favorable results as to their value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your exertions to say that the reputation it has obtained, based, as it is, upon my own experience, has been gratified, with great discomfort in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief. I have used both very materially benefited. I could not have commenced the article when I used your Bitters for my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. A. Berman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never found any remedies that did me so much good as Hoofland's German Bitters, which I have received in the months since having taken two bottles.

J. A. BERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, Containing nearly double quantity, $1 per Bottle—and dozen.....$9

Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen.....$4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottle holds, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the interesting preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, NO. 631 ARCH-STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PENN. JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. See the Hoofland's German Almanac. Cut out the advertisement and save 15 cents. Apr 15.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE NO. 594 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES

KNOWN AS

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and enables the absorbents into healthy action, by which the watery or calculous deposition, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for Men, Women, or Children.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,	Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, PARALYSIS, EPILEPTIC FITS,

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say how soon any one may be hurried into eternity by those "fearful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are annually hurried to the grave or Lunatic Asylum, that might have been restored to health and usefulness by the timely use of a reliable remedy. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy list of Consumptive Victims bear testimony to the truth of the assertion, that

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is recommended by eminent physicians, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

H

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for supplement and Dangerous Exposure.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES

In all their stages, at little Expense, little or no change of Diet; no inconvenience. AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urination, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this climate of diseases, and especially FOR BONORRHŒA, DISEASED AND JOB-GONE MATTER, "Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines."

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid "HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been driven to the system, to break out in an aggravated form, are recommended to use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE,

from indiscretion or exposure, you are aware of how you find some of the following symptoms arising: Dimness of Sight, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Nervous Trembling, Wakefulness, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Weakness of the Limbs, and Loss of Power. You are now convinced that you have used some Mercurial preparation or Sarsaparilla, which has poisoned the blood, and rendered it many times worse than before taking. Use

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IN MALE OR FEMALE.

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

AND IT IS CERTAIN TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will vouch for the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,

FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME,

For Medical Properties of Buchu,

SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, published in the transactions of the Edinburgh and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $3 in.

Or half dozen of each for $17, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cash must accompany. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 26th day of November, 1864. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST,

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

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HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., NY.

594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR

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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

104 South TENTH-street, Philadelphia.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMPOSITIONS PUFFED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Impose off "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.